

Hoàng Thị Lệ, MA

BÀI TẬP BỔ SUNG

10

TIẾNG ANH

- Biên soạn theo chương trình và SGK mới
- Dành cho học sinh ban KHTN và ban cơ sở



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

HOÀNG THỊ LÊ, *M.A (Australia)*

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Giám đốc PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO
Tổng biên tập PHẠM THÀNH HÙNG

Chịu trách nhiệm nội dung

Biên tập nội dung
PHAN HẢI NINH
Chế bản
NHÀ SÁCH ALPHA
Trình bày bìa
KỶ SƠN

BÀI TẬP BỔ SUNG TIẾNG ANH 10

Mã số: 2L - 55 - ĐH06

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UNIT 1

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...

Theme	Daily Activities, daily routine
Grammar	Adverbs of Frequency Tenses: The Simple Present, The Simple Past
Vocabulary	purchase, transplant, take a rest, occupation, ...
Function	Talking about Daily Activities, Narrating
Writing	Writing a Narrative

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words have the vowel /ɪ/; the others have the vowel /i:/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done as an example.

Vowel sounds Words	/ɪ/	/i:/
leave		✓
drink		
tea		
lead		
eat		
with		
read		
field		
live		

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Match a word or phrase in column A with its synonym or definition in column B. The first one has been done as an example.

A	B
0. chat	a. stop working for a short time
1. go off	b. complete (work)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. take a rest | c. job |
| 3. finish | d. informal talk |
| 4. repair | e. be satisfied with |
| 5. transplant | f. ring |
| 6. be contented with | g. buy |
| 7. purchase | h. replant |
| 8. occupation | i. mend |

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0. ... <i>d</i> ... | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

Exercise2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense or form. The first one has been done as an example.

Richard Slade (0- be).....*is*..... a businessman. He (1- live)..... in Corydon, and (2- run)..... a fashion retail business. Usually, he (3- leave)..... for work at about 7:30 a.m., and (4- take)..... the train to Central London. This week, he (5- visit)..... an important clothing manufacturer in Rome. They are talking about a new line of menswear for the summer season. Richard's business (6- grow)..... fast at the moment, and it (7- become)..... very successful. Richard (8- work)..... very long hours this month, but he always (9- enjoy)..... his job, especially the trips abroad.

Exercise 3: Choose the most suitable time expression by underlining the word or phrase.

Example: I went to the cinema with Ann *lately* / *last weekend*.

1. My grandfather can't remember *how long* / *when* he has lived in this house.
2. Jane hasn't written to me *last month* / *lately*.
3. I haven't heard from you *for* / *since* a long time. How are you?
4. Jack has written 50 pages for his thesis *a day* / *today*.
5. It's ages *since* / *ago* he last went to church.
6. Have you worked for a foreign company *already* / *before*?
7. She studied at university *in* / *since* 1995.
8. How many hours do you work *today* / *a day*?
9. Tom is doing his homework *recently* / *at the moment*.
10. They have been studying in the library *for* / *since* 9 o'clock.

Exercise 4: Complete the following dialogue, using one word or phrase in each of the spaces. The first one has been done as an example.

Tom: Would you like a cigarette?

Jerry: No thanks. I (0).....*have stopped*..... smoking. I haven't (1)..... five months now.

Tom: Oh really? No wonder why you look so fit. I myself (2)..... hard but I just can't. Now I'm trying to reduce the number of cigarettes I smoke every day.

Jerry: That sounds good. And how many (3)..... a day?

Tom: Ten, or even more.

Jerry: What about today? How many (4)..... so far today?

Tom: Five or six, I think.

Jerry: Hm, that's still too much. I think (5)..... three or four a day and then one or two in the next few days.

Tom: But I often feel like having something to puff on.

Jerry: Perhaps you should try some chewing gum. I think it'll help.

Tom: That sounds a good idea. Thanks.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text below, then read the statements that follow. Decide if they are True or False and tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Moving On

On a cold March evening, Claire Johnson sat down at the kitchen table in her home near London. She and her family had spent thirty years there. Her husband and her daughter were already at the table. They shared a packet of biscuits and drank tea made with water which Claire had boiled in their only pan.

It was the same kitchen in which Claire had organised hundreds of enormous meals for friends from all over the world. For so many years the sounds of her family, friends and visitors had filled the house. Now it was

quiet. It would soon be time to go. She had packed the last of their clothes into two suitcases which her husband had borrowed from a friend.

The three of them ate their food in silence. They didn't know what tomorrow would bring.

True False

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 0. The Johnsons were at home. | ..✓.. |
| 1. Claire's family lived in London. | ..... ..... |
| 2. They were excited about moving to a new place. | ..... ..... |
| 3. They had almost nothing left except a pan. | ..... ..... |
| 4. Their house used to be a noisy and pleasant place | ..... ..... |
| 5. They were having an enormous meal before they left. | ..... ..... |
| 6. They had lived in the house for over a quarter of a century. | ..... ..... |

Exercise 2: Read the text and then do the exercises that follow.

A. Fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word.

Susan and Sam

Susan Conley and Sam Diamond live in an old white house on Cleveland Road. They (1)..... two children, Ted and Jane. Ted and Jane are grown (2)..... now. They both live far away. Ted lives in Brazil (3)..... his wife, Maria, and Jane lives in Alaska. Ted and Jane's old room are always ready (4)..... them, and sometimes they come to visit.

Now Susan and Sam share their home with their pets: a cat, a dog, (5)..... a bird. In their free time, they like to work in the yard. In the front yard, Sam grows roses and (6)..... flowers. In the back, Susan has a large vegetable garden. Sam (7)..... the fresh vegetables in his cooking. He likes to cook special dinners and invite their friends.

In their free time, Susan and Sam also help the town of Rosebud. Every Tuesday, Susan goes to the meetings of the town planning committee. This important committee decides about the future (8)..... the town. Every Saturday, Sam goes to help the Rosebud Food Bank. The Food Bank gets food (9)..... stores or people in town. It gives the food (10)..... people without homes and jobs.

B. Answer the following questions.

- Who are Ted and Jane?

.....

2. Are Ted and Jane living in the United States?
.....
3. What are there in the front yard?
.....
4. What does Sam do with the vegetables in the garden?
.....
5. How often does Susan go to the town planning committee?
.....
6. What does Sam do on weekends?
.....
7. How does the Food Bank help homeless and jobless people?
.....
8. What kind of organisation is the Rosebud Food Bank?
.....

Exercise 3: Complete the paragraph for a typical day in your life.

Every day I at o'clock. First, I
 and then I Then I have After
 that I school. I often classes in the
 morning. My first class 7:00. School at
 a.m., so I at around o'clock. Then
 I with After lunch I In
 the afternoon, I and sometimes
 We have dinner In the evenings, I
 and I bed at

IV. WRITING: Narrative

Narrative usually involves expressing what happens in time, so the following areas of language are very important:

1. *tense and time*:
 - completed past action (past simple)
 - incompleted past action (past continuous)
 - completed action before a time in the past (past perfect) ...
2. *sequencing links*:
 - first / at first / at the beginning ...
 - then / after that / next

- It was then ...
- Finally / In the end ...
- 3. *time-relation links*: - when / once / as soon as / immediately ...
- after / before / while / as ...
- 4. *time reference*: - in (a year / week / month ...)
- at (weekend ...)
- last week / one day / on one occasion

Write a narrative about Norman, using the prompts provided.

1. Norman / be / asleep, dreaming happily / football, when / suddenly his alarm clock / ring / very loudly, / right in / ear.
.....
2. As soon as / he / hear it, / he / jump / bed / and start / get dressed.
.....
3. 'Quick, Quick, / I mustn't / be late / school again!' he / think.
.....
4. He / throw / some water / his face, / then rush / downstairs.
.....
5. Unfortunately, there be / no time for him / have breakfast before / leave / house .
.....
6. He / be hungry by lunch time, as / he / have / no money / buy / any drinks / snacks.
.....
7. After /wait / long time / bus stop, / he finally / catch / bus, and at last he / arrive / school.
.....
8. He / cannot believe / eyes - /gates / be shut.
.....
9. It / be / Saturday - no school that day!
.....

UNIT 2 SCHOOL TALKS

Theme	Self introduction
Grammar	Wh-questions Gerund and To-infinitive Adverbs of Frequency Tenses: The Simple Present, The Simple Past
Vocabulary	subjects, career, complain, enjoyable, crowded, thirsty, ...
Function	Talking about Daily Activities, Narrating
Writing	Writing a Letter of Complaint

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: The following words have their vowels or first vowels pronounced either as /ʌ/ or as /ɑ:/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done as an example.

Words \ Vowel sounds	/ʌ/	/ɑ:/
ugly	✓	
just		
far		
study		
hard		
father		
subject		
charge		
staff		
love		

Exercise 2: In each of the following groups of words, there is one word with a different stress pattern. Circle the letter for these words.

0. A complain B. bicycle C. lesson D. thousand
 1. A. student B. language C. prepare D. narrow

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 2. A. enjoy | B. above | C. because | D. teacher |
| 3. A. subject | B. imagine | C. profession | D. important |
| 4. A. communication | B. international | C. entertainment | D. education |
| 5. A. Literature | B. History | C. Biology | D. Chemistry |
| 6. A. traffic | B. crowded | C. question | D. decide |
| 7. A. practise | B. complain | C. receive | D. arrive |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done as an example.

subjects	impolite	useful
enjoyable	complains	advertised
thirsty	practise	crowded

0. English is one of the many*subjects*... we study at school.
1. I find it very to be able to speak a foreign language.
2. It was very hot yesterday. I felt all the time.
3. Jim is a good student. His teacher never about him.
4. At rush hour, the streets are so that I often choose to walk.
5. More and more products are on TV every day.
6. It's rather of you not to say goodbye to the other guests.
7. Besides reading and grammar, we also speaking and writing in English.
8. They had an weekend at the seaside.

Exercise 2: Make questions for the following responses, using Wh-words. The first one has been done as an example.

0. *Who teaches you history* ?
- Mr. Nguyen. I like his lessons about the history of our country.
1. ?
- About 5 years ago. Cars of this model were very expensive then.

2.?
- Once or twice a month. I often hire videos to watch at home instead.
3.?
- About half an hour. You see, my office is not very far away.
4.?
- To get a job in a foreign company.
5.?
- I enjoy watching quiz shows.
6.?
- I often go home and have lunch with my parents.
7.?
- Because English is very interesting and it's also very useful.
8.?
- He's a scientist. I want to be a scientist like my father when I grow up.

Exercise 3: Fill in each of the blanks with the correct form *V-ing* or *to-infinitive* of the verbs in brackets. If both forms are possible, write both options. The first one has been done as an example.

0. We expect*to get*..... (get) a pay rise next month.
1. They've decided(move) to another city to live.
2. Anne enjoys(work) with young children.
3. We refuse(work) overtime unless we get double pay.
4. Joe has stopped(play) football. He thinks he's too old.
5. Have you tried(eat) snails with ginger sauce? It's delicious.
6. We start(work) at 7 o'clock, much earlier than in your country.
7. She hopes(pass) the test and get the job.
8. Alice can't help(love) Mike even though he's dishonest.
9. She learned(type) when she was at high school.
10. He tried(explain) but she wouldn't listen.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and fill in each of the blanks with **ONE** suitable word. The first one has been done as an example.

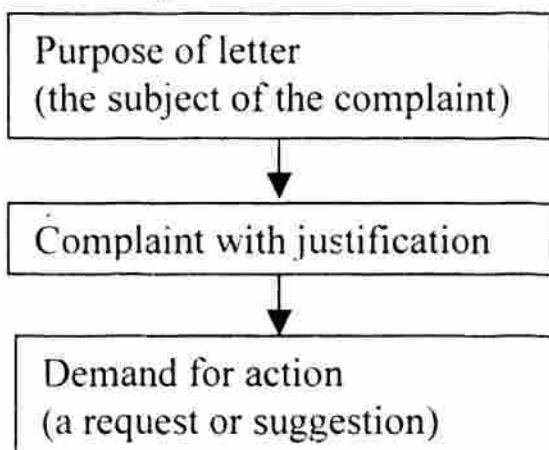
My name (0)....**is**.... John Brown. I'm 21 years (1)..... I'm (2)..... student. I'm pretty outgoing. There (3)..... four people in my family - my father and mother, my younger sister and me. My father's (4)..... is George. He's in his early fifties. He is a doctor. He's kind of quiet. He likes (5)..... sports and science programmes on TV. My mother's name is Linda. (6)..... is 50. She is a teacher of English at a high school in the city. She's very outgoing. She enjoys (7)..... meals for us all. My (8)....., Jane, is fifteen. She is a high school student. She (9)..... listening to music and drawing. She's very creative. She wants to (10)..... an artist someday.

Exercise 2: Write True (T) or False (F) for each statement according to the information given. The first one has been done as an example.

0. John is in his early twenties.T....
1. Like his father, John is outgoing.
2. His father is a teacher and his mother is a doctor.
3. His father enjoys science programmes on TV.
4. His sister is still at high school.
5. Jane likes music and drawing but she is not very creative.

IV. WRITING: A Letter of Complaint

A letter of complaint is often organised like this:



Exercise 1: The sentences in the following letter are in jumbled order. Rewrite them in a logical order.

Dear Sir,

The manager of the shop recommended these shoes for jogging, as they had non-slip soles.

I enclose the receipt for \$50 and would be grateful for a refund or replacement pair of higher quality.

Moreover, when purchased the shoes were a dark brown colour, but now they have a faded, shabby appearance.

I am writing to you in connection with a pair of shoes that I purchased last month from your shop in Church Street.

I have only worn these shoes for jogging on several occasions, yet the non-slip soles have gone completely smooth.

Yours faithfully,

J. Smith

Exercise 2: Write a beginning and an end for the following letter.

Dear Sir,

.....
.....
I am constantly disturbed by the noise from your record player late at night. I have spoken to you a number of times about this matter and you did say you would try to be more reasonable. But you continue to play your record player till the early hours of the morning.
.....
.....

Yours faithfully,

M. Brown

UNIT 3

PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

Theme	People's Background
Grammar	Tenses: The Past Perfect, The Past Perfect vs. the Past Simple
Vocabulary	prejudice, concentrate, prevent, obtain, ...
Function	Talking about People's Background, their life and work
Writing	Writing about People's Background (biography)

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Put the words from the list in the correct column /e/ or /æ/. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>List of words</i>		<i>/e/</i>	<i>/æ/</i>
man	hand	.....	.....<i>man</i>
get	hat	.....	.....
sad	head	.....	.....
pet	band	.....	.....
camp	match	.....	.....
friend	let	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Tick (✓) the correct column for the stress pattern of each word. The first two have been done as an example.

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	● ●	● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
background	✓				
calculate			✓		
mature					
science					
concentrate					
another					
position					
understand					
prevent					

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done as an example.

scientific	concentrate	force
devoted	hatred	prevent
champion	obtain	prejudice

0. Since the introduction of the computer, many more ...*scientific*... discoveries have been made.
1. Uncle Ho all his life to the liberation of the country.
2. You can't other people to do what you don't want to.
3. My little brother always manages to whatever he wants.
4. How can you on your work when it's so noisy outside?
5. Nguyen Ngoc Truong Son was a chess at a very young age.
6. Her aunt has a against modern music.
7. He felt for the injustice of the society.
8. She is blind and dumb, but this disadvantageous condition couldn't her from getting an education and then a good job.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Tom (finish)....*had finished*.... the letter before he went to bed.
1. They all (leave) the meeting room when Joe (arrive)
2. How long (you work) for this company before you changed your job?
3. While I (walk) home yesterday, I (find) a wallet.
4. Although the weather was not so good, they all (enjoy) the field trip last week.
5. I (read) several novels by Shakespeare.
6. Sorry I'm late. How long (you, wait)?

7. How many hours (you, work) a week?
8. Who (Alex, talk) to? Is that his cousin?
9. Henry (live) in New York for ten years before he (move)..... to Chicago last month.
10. As soon as he (finish)..... the course, Jim got a job in an advertising company.

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and choose the part (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space. The first one has been done as an example.

ALFRED NOBEL

Alfred Nobel (0)..... on October 21, 1833 in Sweden. His important invention was dynamite - a powerful explosive. This dynamite business made him a very rich man.

One day, Alfred Nobel (1)..... about his death in a newspaper. In fact, it was his brother's death. The reporter (2)..... him a salesman of death, 'The Dynamite king'. Nobel was very (3)..... He had invented dynamite to save lives - lives (4)..... lost because other explosives were dangerous to use. He hated violence and war. And he did not like the world to think of him (5)..... man of war.

He thought of the best way for people (6)..... his fortune for years. Finally he knew (7)..... do with his fortune. Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prize, (8)..... award to honour leaders of science, literature, and world peace.

Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896. He was unmarried and had no children. His important decision (9)..... the way the world thought of him. He (10)..... the way he wanted: Alfred Nobel, man of peace.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------|
| 0. | A. is born | Ⓐ was born |
| | C. was being born | D. born |
| 1. | A. heard | B. saw |
| | C. read | D. talked |
| 2. | A. called | B. told |
| | C. thought | D. knew |
| 3. | A. happy | B. upset |
| | C. excited | D. worried |

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 4. | A. that were | B. which |
| | C. were | D. who were |
| 5. | A. a | B. as |
| | C. like a | D. as a |
| 6. | A. used | B. how to use |
| | C. to use | D. using |
| 7. | A. what to | B. how to |
| | C. who to | D. which |
| 8. | A. an annual | B. an every year |
| | C. a year | D. a daily |
| 9. | A. made | B. changed |
| | C. caused | D. varied |
| 10. | A. remembered | B. was remembering |
| | C. was remembered | D. was called |

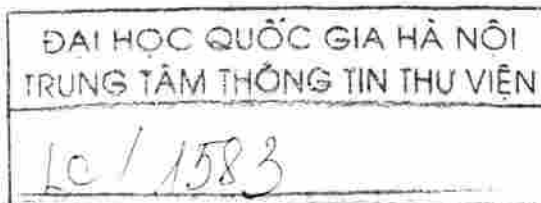
Exercise 2: Read the text about Galileo Galilei and do the exercises that follow.

Galileo Galilei

1. Galileo Galilei was one of the first modern scientists. He was born in Pisa, Italy, in 1564. At first he studied philosophy, but later he studied mathematics and astronomy. He was interested in the way the earth and other planets move around the sun. He found out several important facts about our world. He also started a new way of working in science. Before Galileo, scientists did not do experiments. They just guessed about how something happened. Galileo was different. He did not just make guesses. He did experiments and watched to see what happened.

2. Galileo was famous for his study of how things fall. He was the first person to do experiments about this problem. Before, people thought that heavy things always fell faster than light things. He found out that this was not true. He took a heavy ball and a light ball and he dropped them both from a high place. They fell at the same speed. This meant that weight is not important. This is the law of falling bodies. It is an important law for understanding our world.

3. The life of the scientist was not always easy in the 1500s. For example, Galileo got into trouble because of his scientific ideas. His ideas were not the same as the religious ideas at the time. Many religious people did not agree with him. During his whole life he had to worry about this. He even went to prison for a while. But no one could stop him from thinking. He continued to look for scientific answers to his questions about the world.



A. Match the paragraphs with the suitable headings; there is one extra.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Par.1 | a. how Galileo's ideas caused problems for him |
| Par.2 | b. how Galileo became a modern scientist |
| Par.3 | c. Galileo's life and work |
| | d. Galileo's experiments about how things fall |

B. Read the statements about Galileo. Write True (T) or False (F) for each, according to the information given. If the information is not given in the passage, write Not Given (NG).

1. Galileo was born in Pisa, Italy, in the late fifteenth century.
2. He was the first modern scientist.
3. Before Galileo, scientists only guessed how things happened.
4. Galileo was the first to do experiments about how things fall.
5. He was sent to prison because he was not religious.
6. He continued to study about the world despite all the trouble.

C. Answer the questions by circling the best choice.

1. Galileo studied all of the following **EXCEPT**
A. philosophy. B. experiments.
C. mathematics. D. astronomy.
2. Galileo started a new way of working in science in that
A. he made guesses about how things happened.
B. he did experiments to see how things happened.
C. he was different from other scientists.
D. he did not do experiments.
3. In his study of how things fall, Galileo found out
A. that heavy things did not fall faster than light things.
B. that heavy things always fell faster than light things.
C. that weight was not important.
D. both A and C.
4. According to the reading, his scientific ideas
A. caused him trouble.
B. were different from the religious ideas at that time.
C. were not accepted by many religious people.
D. all of the above are correct.

5. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Galileo?
- A. He was a famous Italian scientist.
 - B. He lived over four centuries ago.
 - C. Being sent to prison stopped him from exploring the world.
 - D. He got into trouble because he was a scientist.

IV. WRITING

Read the information about **Pierre Curie**, and then write a paragraph about him.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal details:

Name:	Pierre Curie	Mr. / Mrs. / Ms
Date of birth:	May 15, 1859	
Place of birth:	Paris	

Education Background:

- Schools attended: the Sorbonne

Work Experience:

- Professor of general physics at the Ecole De Physique et de Chimie in 1895.
- Professor of general physics at the Sorbonne in 1904.

Discoveries:

- 'Curie's law' (a relation for electrical susceptibility), 'Curie's point'

Awards: the Nobel Prize for physics in 1903.

(Pierre Curie was run over and died on April 19, 1906.)

Progress Test One

(Units 1 - 3)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable verb from the box. Put the verb in the correct form of the gerund or to-infinitive.

take	watch	visit	pick
help	get	buy	read

1. Most of my classmates enjoy Korean films. I don't.
2. Would you mind me with the shopping? I need to finish this before noon.
3. Jack managed the mountain bike that he wanted.
4. The young actress was hoping a part in the new play.
5. Health experts advise us exercise and play sports.
6. His father promised him up after school.
7. Have you finished the novel I lent you the other day?
8. I would really like the arts museum.

B. Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓), and underline the word which is unnecessary in the other lines. An example has been done for you.

0. I started cooking in my uncle's Chinese restaurant at the age ✓
1. of 11. At first I had just washed the dishes, then chopped and
2. sliced. But as soon as the chefs went out of the kitchen when I'd
3. try to copy the dishes I had seen them cook. The first one I
4. attempted was fried rice. It's so difficult to mess up. However,
5. by the time I was 15 years I was fed up working 12-hour days
6. in the restaurant. I went to the university to study history of

7. art and only started cooking again to make an extra money. I
8. think British people eat too much fat. The Chinese food is much
9. healthier. My mission has always been to encourage all people
10. to eat less fat and the meat and more vegetables. Kids say they
11. don't eat vegetables, but they usually haven't had them stir-fried.
12. They are delicious, healthy and fun to be make.

II. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text and complete it by circling the part (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space. The first one has been done for you as an example.

When I (0)..... my dad that I (1)..... all my exams, he (2)..... me to our local drive-through McDonalds to celebrate. While we (3)..... at the window for some chips to be cooked, I went to the toilet inside the restaurant (4)..... my hands. Once I (5)....., I rushed outside, jumped into the car and started eating (6)..... that my dad (7)..... in his hand. It was then that I heard an unfamiliar, and angry-sounding cough. I turned to discover that it wasn't my dad in the driving seat but a rather red-faced man; I (8)..... into the wrong car! My dad (9)..... away from the window where they served the food and he was sitting in the car a short distance away, (10)..... at me. Needless to say, I didn't think it was very funny!

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 0. (A) told | B. had told |
| C. was telling | D. tell |
| 1. A. passed | B. had passed |
| C. was passing | D. was going to pass |
| 2. A. took | B. was taking |
| C. had taken | D. would take |
| 3. A. waited | B. had waited |
| C. were waiting | D. are waiting |
| 4. A. washing | B. for washing |
| C. to wash | D. washed |
| 5. A. finished | B. finish |
| C. was finishing | D. had finished |
| 6. A. chips | B. the chips |
| C. his chips | D. a chips |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. A. was holding | B. hold |
| C. had held | D. held |
| 8. A. got | B. was getting |
| C. has got | D. had got |
| 9. A. had already driven | B. already drove |
| C. was already driving | D. has already driven |
| 10. A. laughed | B. laughing |
| C. to laugh | D. was laughing |

B. Read the text and answer the questions that follow by circling the best choice.

Beethoven

Ludwig van Beethoven, one of the most popular classical composers of all time, is sometimes known as 'the Shakespeare of music'. He was born in Bonn in 1770, and published his first work at the age of thirteen. Mozart was his teacher for a short time, although they did not get on very well together; Beethoven was a difficult student.

As a composer, Beethoven was a genius- but as a person, he was not very easy to like. He was a passionate man who lost his temper very easily. He was also arrogant. The upper classes of Vienna used to invite him to parties, where he was often quite rude. He was once heard to say to a prince: 'There will always be many princes, but there is only one Beethoven'.

Nevertheless, Beethoven composed some of the most beautiful symphonies the world has ever heard. How was such an arrogant, bad-tempered man inspired to write such romantic music? Perhaps the answer lies in the three letters that were found after his death. They were addressed to his 'Immortal Beloved'. Nobody knows who this woman was, but it appears that Beethoven was deeply in love with her for most of his adult life.

1. Which of the following is not true of Beethoven?
 - A. He was a talented composer.
 - B. He was a German musician.
 - C. He was a very nice person.
 - D. He was an eighteenth-century composer.
2. Which of the following adjectives does not represent Beethoven's character?
 - A. arrogant
 - B. bad-tempered
 - C. rude
 - D. likeable

3. What can be inferred about Beethoven?
 - A. Mozart gave him music lessons.
 - B. He was an obedient student.
 - C. He published his first work in his late teens.
 - D. He was quite polite at parties.
4. What did he probably mean by saying ‘There will always be many princes, but there is only one Beethoven’?
 - A. There were many princes at the parties.
 - B. He was special and unique.
 - C. He was superior to princes.
 - D. He was the only musician at the parties.
5. According to the passage, the letters
 - A. were written to the woman he was deeply in love with.
 - B. were sent to his beloved.
 - C. inspired him to write romantic music.
 - D. were written after his death.

III. WRITING

You bought a blender last week. Although you followed the manufacturer’s instructions carefully, it broke when you first used it. Write a letter of complaint to the store and ask for a refund or a replacement.

UNIT 4

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Theme	Special Education
Grammar	Used to + Infinitive <i>Which</i> as a Connector
Vocabulary	Plural Nouns with <i>The</i> + <i>Adjective</i>
Function	Talking about Special Education for disabled children
Writing	Form-Filling

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Put the words from the list in the correct column /ʊ/ or /ɔ:/. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>List of words</i>		<i>/ʊ/</i>	<i>/ɔ:/</i>
hot	sport	.....<i>hot</i>.....	.....<i>sport</i>
door	floor	.....	.....
pot	all	.....	.....
force	lot	.....	.....
rob	offer	.....	.....
drop	bored	.....	.....
soft	store	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Read the following sentences and underline all the vowels pronounced as /ʊ/, and circle all pronounced as /ɔ:/. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. Do not drop the pot on the floor.
1. Stop to rest and talk, for it's too hot outdoors.
2. Four or more of your horses have gone.
3. All of his friends are tall, but Tom is short.
4. Football is an interesting sport.
5. He saw a robber in the store which sells dolls.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Match a phrase in column A with a suitable phrase in column B. The first one has been done for you as an example.

A	B
0. people who are disabled	a. the mute

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. people who are poor | b. the disabled |
| 2. young people | c. the deaf |
| 3. people who cannot hear | d. the unemployed |
| 4. people who cannot see | e. the poor |
| 5. people who are without work | f. the blind |
| 6. people who cannot speak | g. the young |

0. ...b...	1.	2.	3.
	4.	5.	6.

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences with a suitable phrase from the list in column B above. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. Films have a great influence on viewers, especially*the young*....
1. Sign language was created for the sake of and "....."
2. can read and express themselves using the Braille language.
3. In some Western countries, are paid a pension till they find a job.
4. It's advisable that the rich do something to help
5. There have been many vocational and training centres established for who are in disadvantageous conditions.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with a relative clause. Use the sentences in the box to make your relative clauses. The first one has been done for you as an example.

This makes his father very angry.	This was very kind of her.
This means you can't vote in the election.	<u>This was a pity.</u>
This made it difficult to sleep.	This was perfectly true.
This surprised everybody.	This is annoying.

1. You couldn't join us last weekend,*which was a pity*....
2. Tom failed his final exams,
3. She offered to let us use her car,

4. Joe didn't seem to like literature very much, but he won the first prize in the writing contest,
5. I drank some coffee late last night,
6. You are under 18 years old,
7. They said they had nothing to do with the robbery,
8. My neighbour often play music late at night,

Exercise 4: Complete each of the following sentences with *used to* and a suitable verb. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. I *...used to play...* badminton a lot, but now I don't have time.
1. Tim's family in a small village but now they live in Paris.
2. When I was young I swimming with my friends every morning, but I can't do it now.
3. Now Jack and Jill have got a big house. They in a small flat near the office.
4. These days high school students don't have to take the final exams or even the entrance exams, while we both.
5. Quoc Hoc High School is a mixed school now, but it an all-boy school.
6. Now Jane can't bear Mike's sight, but they good friends.
7. He is a very poor man now, but he houses and shops all over the country.
8. They lead a quiet life now, but they an active life with friends and parties almost every weekend.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text, and then do the exercises that follow.

The Story of Helen Keller

Helen Keller was born on June 27, 1880. When she was over one year old, she became very sick and after that, she could not see and could not hear. Her parents loved her and tried to take good care of her. But it was not easy.

By the time Helen was six, her parents were very unhappy. They knew that Helen was very smart, but they could not teach her. They did not know what to do.

When Helen was seven, the Kellers were very pleased to find a good teacher for Helen, Annie Sullivan. The teacher tried to teach Helen to read and to talk, but it was so difficult. When Helen began to understand things, she was very happy and excited.

The next year, Annie took Helen to Boston. She went to a special school. She learned how to speak and how to 'listen' with her hands. She learned to read words with her fingers. Then she was ready to go to another school, in New York. Annie and Helen went to New York, and Helen went to the Gilman School.

Soon Helen was 19 years old. It was time for her to go to college. Helen was a good student and she passed the entrance exam to Radcliffe, a famous school in Massachusetts. She graduated in 1904.

Helen became a famous writer and speaker. She wrote a book about her life called '*The Story of My Life*'. Helen loved her teacher and wrote a book about her called '*Teacher*'. She said that her life was happy because of Annie Sullivan. She also wrote many other books about education and politics, some of which became movies.

Annie and Helen travelled to England, Scotland, Greece, and other countries. Helen visited almost every part of the world. She tried to help blind people as well as poor people. She also tried to stop wars. Helen was a special person. She died in June 1968.

1. Answer the questions below.

a. When was Helen Keller born?

.....

b. Why was it difficult to teach Helen to read and talk?

.....

c. Who was Annie Sullivan?

.....

d. How could Helen read words?

.....

e. How old was she when she died?

.....

f. What was special about Helen Keller?

.....

2. Read the statements about Helen. Write True (T) or False (F) for each, according to the information given. If the information is not given in the passage, write Not Given (NG).

- a. Helen became blind and deaf when she was still very young.
- b. Helen's parents felt happy because she was very smart.
- c. Helen started to learn how to read and talk at the age of seven.
- d. Helen was happy and excited since she could hear and see again.
- e. Helen graduated from college when she was 19 years old.
- f. Helen became famous because of her book *'The Story of My Life'*
- g. Some of her books were about education and politics.
- h. Helen and her teacher, Annie, visited many parts of the world.
- i. Although she was blind and deaf, Helen tried to help blind and poor people.
- j. Helen was special because she could stop wars.

IV. WRITING: Filling a Form

Forms are used for a wide variety of purposes. So each form is, to some extent, unique. However, some terms are common to many forms.

Common Terms on Forms:

Forenames / first name	(Tên thường gọi)	
Surname / family name	(Tên họ)	
Signature	(Chữ ký)	
Full name	(Họ và tên / tên họ đầy đủ)	
Initials	(Chữ cái đầu tiên của tên gọi)	
Age	(Tuổi)	
Sex (Giới tính):	Male (Nam giới)	Female (Nữ giới)
Marital Status	(Tình trạng hôn nhân)	
Married	Single	Divorced
(Đã lập gia đình)	(Độc thân)	(Li hôn)
Separated (Li thân)	Widowed (Goá bụa)	

Date of birth	(Ngày tháng năm sinh)
Nationality	(Quốc tịch)
Address	(Địa chỉ)
Permanent (Thường trú)	Temporary (Tạm trú / tạm thời)
Home (Đ/c nhà ở)	Work (Đ/c nơi làm việc)
Telephone No.	(Số điện thoại)
Passport No.	(Số thẻ hộ chiếu)
Interests	(Sở thích)

Exercise 1: You want to join the school swimming club. Complete the form by filling in the spaces with the correct information.

CHU VAN AN HIGH SCHOOL

SWIMMING CLUB REGISTRATION FORM

(Please write in CAPITAL letters)

Male ☐ Female ☐ (Tick the right box)

First Name:

Family Name:

Date of birth:

Nationality:

Present Class:

Years of Experience:

Home Telephone Number:

E-mail Address:

Signature: Date:

Exercise 2: Suppose you want to apply to study at the ABC Business College. Fill in the form below.

A. Surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)

Other Names

Current Address and
Phone number

Permanent Address

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Nationality

Marital Status
(Please tick(✓))

Married

☐

Single

☐

Other

☐

B. Give brief details of your education:

Give brief details of any training you have received:

C. Explain your reasons for wishing to study here:

What do you hope to do after your course here?

UNIT 5

TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

Theme	Modern Technology
Grammar	Tenses: The Present Perfect, The Present Perfect Passive Relative Pronouns <i>who</i> , <i>which</i> , and <i>that</i> .
Vocabulary	technical language (eg. hardware, software, ...) Adjectives. Verbs
Function	Talking about the Modern Technology and its Uses.
Writing	Writing Instructions

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words have the vowel /ʊ/; the others have the vowel /u:/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done as an example.

Vowel sounds Words	/ʊ/	/u:/
move		✓
push		
tool		
soon		
boot		
smooth		
should		
full		
moon		
fool		
hook		
tooth		
cool		

Exercise 2: Read the sentences and circle the words with a vowel /ʊ/, and underline the words with a vowel /u:/.

1. You should cook this food with fruit juice.
2. Blue Moon is the second full moon of the month.
3. We do the cooking at noon and soon after lunch go to school.
4. In June, you could also buy fruit at a food store.
5. His toy box which is put in the corner is full of shoes, boots, and tools.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done as an example.

computer	divided	requests
relax	analysis	capable
accurate	allows	insert

0. Since the introduction of the computer, many more scientific discoveries have been made.
1. You just need to the credit card into the slot, then press the pin number and finally press the amount of money you want to withdraw.
2. My friend is of swimming across this river.
3. The Internet you to connect to almost every university in the world.
4. The class is into small groups to discuss the problem.
5. The computer can give you answers to both simple and complicated calculations in a second.
6. A holiday will help you after a school year full of tests and exams.
7. Vietnamese people tend to be very direct in making
8. In business as well as in scientific research, the computer can help with the of data.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Present Perfect form, either active or passive. The first one has been done as an example.

0. "Your hair looks different!"
- "Yes, I *have had* (have) a haircut."
1. Anne and Mike are getting married? How long
(they, know) each other?
2. How many countries (you, visit) ?
3. Our house (decorate) recently.
4. The washing machine is working again.
(anyone, repair) it?
5. Thousands of people (kill) in the earthquake so far.
6. The meeting (cancel) because of the awful
weather.
7. How many books (you, read) this week?
8. Three suspected men (arrest) by the police.
9. (you, hear) the news? One of the tallest
buildings in the world (bomb).
10. The room looks tidy. Somebody (clean) it.

Exercise 3: Fill in each blank with who, which, or that. If more than one choice are possible, write down all the choices. The first one has been done as an example.

0. A lot of people*who / that*..... live in the city complain about the air
and noise pollution there.
1. I find it interesting to discuss the topics are closely
related to our daily life.
2. I've nearly finished the book you lent me the other day.
3. Ricky Martin. is considered the hottest singer, comes
from Latin America.
4. Anyone hasn't paid the fee can't attend the training
course today.
5. This is the place in I was born and grew up.

6. Until I was ten we lived in a village called Water Pond.....
is now a suburb of the city.
7. Tim's father, was an only child, wants to have lots of
children.
8. The company Mike worked for has closed down.

Exercise 4: Finish the following sentences with your own definitions, using relative clauses. The first one has been done as an example.

0. A good friend is a friend *who helps you when in need.*
1. A perfect holiday is a holiday
2. An ideal job is
3. A good book is
4. A great artist is
5. A happy person is

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and choose the part (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space. The first one has been done as an example.

Using the Internet

The World Wide Web is (0)..... millions of sites (1)..... by anybody from multimedia corporations (2)..... ordinary people (3)..... you and me. On the web you can read online newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, (4)..... music or buy anything (5)..... a CD to a holiday. You can go into a (6)..... and (7)..... to other people all over the world or (8)..... a newsgroup for more serious debate. If you are really ambitious you might even like to try creating your own (9)..... Then you can (10)..... your holiday pictures to the whole world!

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 0. A. made up | Ⓐ made up of |
| C. made of | D. made from |
| 1. A. created | B. discovered |
| C. done | D. invented |
| 2. A. and | B. to |
| C. for | D. or |
| 3. A. as | B. such as |
| C. like | D. the same |

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 4. A. listen | B. watch |
| C. unload | D. download |
| 5. A. like | B. from |
| C. on | D. with |
| 6. A. talk room | B. speaking room |
| C. chat room | D. room |
| 7. A. speak | B. say |
| C. talk | D. converse |
| 8. A. attend | B. join |
| C. take part in | D. take |
| 9. A. pictures | B. chat room |
| C. web page | D. internet |
| 10. A. show | B. send |
| C. see | D. indicate |

Exercise 2: Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow by circling the best choice.

The Dark Side of the Internet Chat Room

Are Internet chat rooms safe places for children? One teenager in the UK regretted logging on to a chat room after her online 'boyfriend' turned out to be 47 years old.

"I meant to make some new friends of my age," said the girl. "Instead, a strange man was chatting to me. I stopped visiting the chat room immediately after I found out who he was."

The girl became friends with the stranger when they chatted about music and the bands they liked. "I remember discussing Britpop and some music festivals with him. He said he was 16 years old and in a band. I regret believing every word he said."

Then he wanted to meet me in real life. I remember feeling nervous and excited on that bus journey to meet him. Luckily, I had called my mother to tell her where I was. She stopped to pick me up from work and found me talking to a 47-year-old man! She was as shocked as I was!

"I was very lucky because the man didn't mean to harm me. Meeting online friends is actually very dangerous as we know nothing about these people. What if they mean to hurt you?"

- The girl in the story is somewhere

A. under ten years old.	B. over fifteen years old.
C. between 13 and 19 years old.	D. ten years of age.

2. The girl logged on in order to chat to
 A. people of the same age. B. old people.
 C. her friends. D. an old man.
3. When chatting to her, the man
 A. was lying to her about his age. B. was 16 years old.
 C. said he liked her. D. sounded strange.
4. How did she feel when she went to meet him?
 A. worried B. afraid
 C. excited D. strange
5. It can be inferred from the passage that
 A. the girl was happy to see the man.
 B. unlike her, her mother was shocked to see him.
 C. the man intended to harm her.
 D. the girl was too afraid to visit the chat room again after seeing him.
6. The purpose of this passage is to
 A. advertise Internet chat rooms.
 B. warn children of the dangers of Internet chat rooms.
 C. advise you not to visit Internet chat rooms.
 D. inform you of the advantages of Internet chat rooms.

IV. WRITING: Writing a Set of Instructions

Using **imperatives** and **sequence markers** to give instructions.

Example: *First, insert* the card into the slot.

Then, press the button.

Exercise 1: Complete the following recipe for Frog Legs, using the verbs from the box. The first one has been done as an example. There is one extra.

put	remove	pour	make
taste	put	cook	boil
	add	brown	

Frog Legs are popular in many countries. Here's how to cook frog legs.

0. First,*Put!*..... some salt and pepper on the legs.
1. Next, the legs in hot butter.
2. some cooked onion slices to the legs when they are browned.

3. the onion and legs a little longer.
4. the legs and onions from the pan.
5. Then a sauce by warming some vinegar in the butter that's left over.
6. Then the sauce over the legs and onions.
7. Finally, some parsley on top.
8. them! They are delicious!

Exercise 2: Read the process instructions for doing laundry. Put the sentences into a logical order. The first one has been done as an example.

- a. Next, add some detergent to the clothes.
- b. Then, put some coins in the slot to start the machine.
-/..... c. First, put the clothes in the machine.
- d. Finally, put them in a drier to dry.
- e. After that, set the water temperature.
- f. Wait for the machine to finish.
- g. Check the back of the detergent box to see how much you should use.
- h. Then take out the clothes.

Exercise 3: Below is the process instructions for using a vending machine. Add the correct verb to complete the sentences.

1. First, what you want to buy.
2. Then some money in the machine.
3. Finally, the button for the one you want.

UNIT 6

AN EXCURSION

Theme	Outdoor Activities
Grammar	<i>the Present Progressive</i> and <i>Be Going to</i> with Future Meanings
Vocabulary	relax, persuade, participate, splendid, ...
Function	Talking about Outdoor Activities, Expressing Agreement and Disagreement
Writing	Writing a Confirmation Letter

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words have the underlined vowel pronounced as /ə/; the others as /ɜ:/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done as an example.

<u>Words</u>	/ə/	/ɜ:/	<u>Words</u>	/ə/	/ɜ:/
nurse✓....	laughter	....✓....	.....
heard	the	.....	.....
bird	attend	.....	.....
hurt	earn	.....	.....
student	dirt	.....	.....
firm	umbrella	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Tick (✓) the correct column for the stress pattern of each word. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●
excursion		✓			
information					
participant					
protective					
picturesque					
occasion					

recently					
permission					
digital					
impossible					
pagoda					
destination					
photograph					
delicious					

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done as an example.

enjoyable	splendid	relax
excursion	decided	permission
persuade	participate	prepared

- Our class is making an *excursion*..... to visit Bach Ma National Park this weekend. Would you like to join us?
- I'd love to. But I should ask my parents for first.
- If your parents don't agree, I'll help you them to let you go.
- We have to use the school bus to get there.
- We have almost everything for the trip.
- It is said that the scene is there on the mountain.
- And we can in many different activities organised by the tourism company.
- This must be an way to spend the weekend.
- And to after all these exams.

Exercise 2: Choose and underline the appropriate verb form in *italics*. The first one has been done as an example.

0. I *will move* / *am going to move* to a new house to live this weekend.
1. *Will life be* / *Is life going to be* better in the future? I doubt that. What do you think?
2. *They are going away* / *They will go away* for a holiday for a couple of days next week.
3. Sue and I *will go* / *are going* to the concert tomorrow night. I've already bought the tickets.
4. I expect *Joe will win* / *Joe is going to win* the car race.
5. Bye! *I will see* / *I'm going to see* you tomorrow.
6. Look! Joe has left all the other runners a long way behind him. *He's going to win* / *He will win* the race!
7. Want me to give a hand? *I'll do* / *I'm going to do* the washing up.
8. *I will remember* / *I'm going to remember* to water the plants while you're away. Don't worry!

Exercise 3: Look at Alex's diary for next week. Make sentences about what he has arranged to do, using the present continuous (*be going to* is also possible). The first one has been done as an example.

- Sun.	
- Mon.	
Bank:	9:15
- Tues.	
Tennis:	3:30 p.m
- Wed.	
- Thurs.	
Dentist:	9:00 a.m
- Fri.	
Dinner with Sue:	8 p.m
- Sat.	
Movie:	7:30 p.m

1. Alex is going to the bank on Monday morning.

2.

3.

4.

5.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text. Write True (T) or False (F) for each statement, according to the information given. If the information is not given in the passage, write Not Given (NG).

Beach Party

We are going to hold a party at Kincade Beach on Saturday afternoon, July 13.

We are going to bicycle from the Student Centre. We'll meet there at 9 a.m. It will probably be hot so be sure to bring your sunscreen.

We plan to have a cookout on the beach. All the food will be provided by the Student Association.

There will be swimming and sailing. Don't forget to bring your swimsuit. You'll need to bring hot dogs, soda, etc.

The deadline for signing up is Wednesday, July 10.

1. A party is going to be held at Kincade Beach.
2. The party is going to be held on a Saturday in June.
3. We are going to meet at the Student Centre before setting off.
4. We are meeting there at noon.
5. We are going to take a bus at the Student Centre.
6. You can drive your car if you like.
7. Bring your sunscreen in case it's hot.
8. The food will be provided by the students themselves.
9. There's going to be a swimming competition.
10. If you want to join, sign up at least three days in advance.

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1: Read the letter of invitation and put the sentences in the correct order.

Hi, Thoa.

- a. We've already got the tickets and there's one extra.*
- b. The performance starts at 8 o'clock at the Central Theatre.*
- c. My brother and I are going to the Modern Dance this Saturday.*
- d. We can go out for supper after the performance, if you like.*
- e. Would you like to join us? It must be great.*
- f. Please let me know if you can make it.*

Love,

Hang

Exercise 2: Imagine you were Thoa. Write a confirmation letter to Hang, saying you are going to join them.

Your letter should include:

- Greetings
- Say 'thank you' to Hang for her invitation.
- Say you would really like to go with them to the performance.
- Say you will go to their place at around 7 o'clock.
- Closings

Progress Test Two

(Units 4 - 6)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in CAPITALS. The first one has been done as an example.

0. You should always pay*attention*..... to what the teacher says.

ATTEND

1. Tony is to win the designing contest this time.

DETERMINATION

2. Some students find it hard to learn English

PRONOUNCE

3. The government is trying hard to deal with the problem of

EMPLOY

4. Television is one of the cheapest forms of

ENTERTAIN

5. This result is Do the calculation again.

ACCURACY

6. Our company has just undergone some major changes.

TECHNOLOGY

7. Her parents rarely her to go out with her friends,
especially at night.

PERMISSION

8. The game has been cancelled because the number of is
too small.

PARTICIPATE

B. Complete each sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.

Example: The tea is so hot that I can't drink it.

Answer: The tea is *too hot for me to drink*.

1. Peter and his classmates arranged to go for a picnic this weekend.

Peter and his classmates are

2. Disabled people need walking aids to facilitate their lives.

The

3. My father no longer works for that construction company.
My father used
4. Tom borrowed my car and had it stolen; this makes me very angry.
Tom borrowed my car and had it stolen,
5. The police have arrested the men who broke into the museum last night.
The men who
6. Keith comes from Sydney; it is a big city in Australia.
Keith comes from Sydney,
7. Young people should study hard and do their best to contribute to the development of the country.
The
8. Our class have planned to make an excursion to King's Island next week.
Our class are

II. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text and complete it by circling the part (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space. The first one has been done for you as an example.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTERS

Many of the things we do (0)..... receiving information from other people. (1)..... a train, making a phone call and going to the cinema all involve information (2)..... processed and communicated. In the past this information (3)..... kept on paper in the form of, for example, books, newspapers and timetables. Now more and more information (4)..... computers.

Computers play a part in our everyday lives, sometimes without us even (5)..... it. Consider the use of computers in both shops and offices. Big shops, especially chain stores with branches all over the country, have to deal with very (6)..... of information. They have to make sure (7)..... enough goods on the shelves for customers to buy, they need to be able to re-order before stocks run out, to decide (8)..... things are selling well and so on. All these processes (9)..... quickly and efficiently by computers.

A lot of office work in the past involved information on paper. Once it had been dealt with by people, the paper was put aside for future reference. This way of working was not particularly easy or fast. A (10)..... system is much more efficient.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0. <u>A</u> . depend on
C. depend | B. dependent on
D. depending on |
| 1. A. To catch
C. Catching | B. Catch
D. In catching |
| 2. A. that is stored
C. which stores | B. is stored
D. storing |
| 3. A. used to
C. had been | B. be
D. used to be |
| 4. A. is put on
C. have been put on | B. are put on
D. has put on |
| 5. A. realise
C. realisation | B. realising
D. realised |
| 6. A. large amounts
C. large amount | B. large numbers
D. a large number |
| 7. A. there have
C. have | B. there is
D. there are |
| 8. A. that
C. where | B. which
D. whose |
| 9. A. are worked
C. are performed | B. are created
D. are made |
| 10. A. computer
C. computing | B. computer's
D. computerised |

B. Read the text and answer the questions that follow by circling the best choice.

A Day Out

For the last few months I have spent every Saturday in my flat and have done nothing more exciting than work at home, read the newspapers and watch television. I had begun feeling bored with this and so, last weekend I thought I would do something different. I rang up several of my friends and we decided to go to London for the day. I was really excited as I hadn't been to London since I was ten. We decided to go by coach as this was by far the cheapest means of transport that was available even though it meant that we needed to get up very early. Once in London we decided to take a sightseeing tour as we wanted to see some of the famous buildings. After the tour we bought some sandwiches and ate them in a small park. In the afternoon two of us went shopping and the others went to the theatre. We

met up again at 6:30 p.m. and went to a small restaurant in Soho. The meal was really good but, unfortunately, it took much longer than we had expected. We had to get a taxi back to the coach station. Luckily, we got there just two minutes before our coach left.

1. The writer went to London
 - A. with some of his friends.
 - B. for a few days.
 - C. last month.
 - D. to visit his friends.
2. He felt so excited about going to London
 - A. because he hadn't been there before.
 - B. because he went there ten years ago.
 - C. because he hadn't been there for a long time.
 - D. because he hadn't been there for ten years.
3. Why did they decide to go by coach?
 - A. because other means of transport were more expensive.
 - B. it was available.
 - C. because they needed to get up very early.
 - D. because it was among the cheapest means of transport.
4. Which of the following is true?
 - A. They made a sightseeing tour of London and then had lunch.
 - B. They all went shopping before going to the theatre.
 - C. They had lunch in a small restaurant.
 - D. They left the city at 6:30 p.m.
5. It can be inferred from the text that
 - A. they didn't enjoy the meal in the restaurant very much.
 - B. the coach had left when they got to the station.
 - C. they missed the coach and had to take a taxi back.
 - D. they nearly missed the coach because of the meal.

III. WRITING

You are invited to your best friend's wedding. Write a letter of acceptance or refusal.

UNIT 7

THE MASS MEDIA

Theme	The Mass Media: Newspapers, Television, Radio, ...
Grammar	The Present Perfect; <i>Because of</i> and <i>In spite of</i>
Vocabulary	Names of programmes commercials, variety, audience, opportunity,...
Function	Talking about the Media and their roles in everyday life
Writing	Writing about Advantages and Disadvantages of Things

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words have the diphthong /eɪ/, some /aɪ/, and the others /ɔɪ/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>Words \ Vowel sounds</i>	/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/
afraid	✓		
type			
realise			
destroy			
cake			
soil			
climb			
game			
brain			
spoil			
quite			
mind			
break			
employ			

Exercise 2: Read the sentences and circle the words with a vowel /eɪ/, underline the words with a vowel /aɪ/, and highlight the words with /ɒɪ/.

1. It's late. Let's take a break.
2. The lazy boys were enjoying the cakes which their mates had just baked.
3. He said noise could destroy an enjoyable night when quietness was what you liked.
4. He rides a bike but is always on time.
5. She takes a plane for a change, which makes her be to blame.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done for you as an example.

economy	audience	fashion
variety	commercials	delivered
record	worldwide	opportunities

0. Don't worry about transportation. The goods will be *delivered* to your door.
1. Cartoons produced by Walt Disney such as *Cinderella* and *Lion King* are so interesting that they are enjoyed
2. Let's go to Sun Florist's. There's always a wide of flowers for us to choose from.
3. The of our country has shown some promising developments in the last few years.
4. The gave a big applaud when he finished playing and bowed to them.
5. Liz is practising hard for the coming Olympic Games, and she hopes to break the world for the 100 meters breaststroke this time
6. Many people find it quite annoying to watch TV programmes because of the
7. Living in a remote area, you have few to improve your English.
8. Today you can see lots of youngsters dressed in Korean

Exercise 2: Read the letter and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, Past Simple, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous. The first one has been done as an example.

Dear Jane,

How are you? What (0. you, do) *have you been doing*., since we last met? I'm sorry I (1. not write)..... before now but I (2. be)..... very busy recently.

I (3. look)..... for a new job. So far I (4. send)..... twenty job applications and I (5. have)..... four replies, which isn't bad! I (6. go)..... for two interviews already. A few days ago I (7. have)..... an interview for a job in Los Angeles! I (8. not, hear)..... from them yet, though.

What else? Oh, yes. I (9. learn)..... to drive. Dad is giving me lessons. Amazingly, I (10. not, crash)..... the car yet! I (11. mean)..... to ask you where you got your car. (12. you, buy)..... it from a garage?

Well, I'd better close now. I (13. write)..... letters all evening and I'm getting writer's cramp.

By the way, Julie sends her love. Write back soon!

Love,

Denise

P.S: I (14. be invited)..... to Steve's birthday party. Are you going?

Exercise 3: Complete each of the following sentences, using *because of* or *in spite of*. The first one has been done as an example.

0. The camping trip has been cancelled *because of*..... the bad weather.
1. The games continued the heavy rain.
2. Low-quality goods are still on sale in several shops the ban from the government.
3. David has to give up football his broken leg.
4. The project will be completed the lack of funding.
5. Tom was punished his laziness.

6. The price of petrol has risen rapidly the decrease in the quantity produced.
7. Joe managed to complete his education his poor condition of living.
8. He was determined to go on with the plan the criticism of his friends.

Exercise 4: Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a mistake that need to be corrected. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a mistake, underline it and write the correct word or phrase in the space provided. Two examples have been done for you.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 0. It was announced in London this morning that British | ✓ |
| 0. Oil Corporation discovered oil under the sea near the | <u>has discovered</u> |
| 1. Welsh coast. The company, which has been drilling for | ..... |
| 2. oil in the area since 1990, has found small amounts of | ..... |
| 3. oil near Swansea last month, and since then discovered | ..... |
| 4. large amount under the sea-bed nearby. Last year the | ..... |
| 5. government lent over \$50 million to BOC, and gave | ..... |
| 6. permission for the company to build oil refinery and | ..... |
| 7. other facilities in South Wales. The reaction of local | ..... |
| 8. people to today's news have been mixed so far. Local | ..... |
| 9. MPs already welcomed the news, pointing out that the | ..... |
| 10. industry will bring badly needed jobs to the area. But | ..... |
| local residents are worried about the danger of pollution. | |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the programme guide below, and then do the exercises that follow.

A. Match the guides with their kinds of programme from the list. Write the correct letter in the space provided. The first one has been done as an example.

1. **4.30: Disney time**
More adventures with Mickey Mouse.
2. **5.15: The Hidden Planet**
Meet our closest living relatives - the chimpanzees.
3. **6.15: Pride and Prejudice**
The Final episode of the Jane Austen novel.
4. **7.30: Coronation Street**
Joyce continues to search for her long-lost sister and Des gets a big surprise.
5. **8.00: Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?**
The show in which helpful contestants try to win the ultimate prize.
6. **9.30: Michael Parkinson**
Interviews with guests: singer Janet Jackson, footballer David Beckham and children's author JK Rowling.
7. **11.00: Panorama**
An investigation into why women are still paid less than men in many areas of business.
8. **11.45: The Jack Dee show**
More jokes and hilarious sketches with the northern comedian.

List of programmes

A. wildlife documentary	..... 2
B. soap opera	.....
C. cartoon	.....
D. comedy	.....
E. current affairs	.....
F. chat show	.....
G. costume drama	.....
H. game show	.....

B. Answer the questions.

1. What programme is on at 9.30?
.....
2. What time do you recommend your little children to watch TV?
.....

3. What time can you see a quiz show?
.....
4. What programme do you recommend to someone who likes animals and the natural world?
.....
5. What time can you watch talks with famous people?
.....

Exercise 2: Read the conversation between two people talking about television and then do the exercises that follow.

A. Choose from the list A-I the best phrase given below to fill each of the spaces. Put the letters in the space provided. You can use each letter *ONCE* only. One has been done for you as an example.

- David: So did you watch the sport last night?
- Sally: (0) **D**?
- David: Yeah, it was the FA Cup. Yeah, Spurs won! And there was golf on as well, from St Andrews, which was good.
- Sally: Did they show the finals of the men's tennis?
- David: Oh, yes.
- Sally: (1)?
- David: It was Andre Agassi. Yeah, it was great. What did you watch?
- Sally: Oh, I watched that new soap. It's brilliant, and I'm really enjoying it. (2)?
- David: Yes, yes, I did. Yeah it does look quite good. So, what was the second episode like?
- Sally: Frank wins the lottery, and ends up having a heart attack.
- David: Wow. (3)?
- Sally: Hm, I think it's tomorrow night, I think it's about 8 o'clock.
- David: Oh, great.
- Sally: (4)?
- David: I'm going to the cinema. And you?
- Sally: I'm going to watch TV again. There's a brilliant wildlife programme on. I don't know if you've been watching it. It's

really, really good. And then there's the news, of course. And, um, there's a documentary at 9. It's Panorama.

David: (5)

Sally: Do you want me to record the documentary for you?

David: Yes, please.

Sally: OK. There's a horror film on at midnight. I love horror films.
(6).....?

David: What channel's it on?

Sally: Er, BBC 2.

David: (7) I just hate watching films that are interrupted by adverts.

Sally: (8)

- A Oh, yeah, that sounds interesting.
- B Did you see the first one?
- C Oh, I'm the same. I hate them.
- D No, why? Was it interesting?
- E Do you want me to record that, too?
- F Was it an exciting match? Who won?
- G Oh, OK, there are no adverts.
- H What are you doing this evening?
- I When's it on next?

B. Answer the following questions about the conversation. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Which sports programmes were on on TV last night?
.....
2. Who won the finals of the men's tennis?
.....
3. According to the story of the soap, what happened to Frank?
.....
4. What does Sally think about the wildlife programme?
.....

5. What kind of programme is Panorama?
.....
6. What does Sally offer to do for David?
.....
7. What do both David and Sally hate?
.....
8. Are they going to watch the film at midnight?
.....

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1: Complete the table about the advantages and disadvantages of commercials (advertisements) on TV.

TV Commercials	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help people know about new products ▪ ... ▪ ... ▪ ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ misleading sometimes ▪ ... ▪ ... ▪ ... ▪ ...

Exercise 2: Write a paragraph about the advantages of using the Internet, beginning with:

In the modern world today, which has been changing rapidly, the Internet is of great benefit as it has many advantages. First of all,.....

Exercise 3: Write a paragraph about the disadvantages of using the Internet, beginning with:

However, the Internet can bring about some disadvantages for users.
Firstly,
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Exercise 4: Write a paragraph giving some suggestion / recommendation on how to solve the problems.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

UNIT 8

THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

Theme	Community life
Grammar	Reported Speech; Conditional Sentences (Type 1) Confusing verbs: say, tell, talk
Vocabulary	damage, hand over, catch, ...
Function	Talking about Sequences of Events in a Community
Writing	Writing an Informal Letter: Giving Directions

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Tick (✓) the correct column for the stress pattern of each word. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	• ●	● • •	• ● •	• ● • •	• • ● •
possible		✓			
decide					
conversation					
community					
important					
European					
result					
department					
direction					
atmosphere					

Exercise 2: Put the words from the list in the correct column /aʊ/ or /əʊ/. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>List of words</i>		<i>/aʊ/</i>	<i>/əʊ/</i>
flower	count	...flower...	...cold...
whole	down	.....	.....

2. "You can't park here," the guard said.
The guard
3. "Your little brother is cute," Jane said to me.
Jane told
4. "Mr. Smith wants to know if you have finished the letter," said Tom.
Tom
5. "I'll see you tomorrow morning, Ann," said Joe.
Joe
6. "I attended the club meeting last night. It was fun," Linda said.
Linda
7. "We are not working on weekends, boys," said the man.
The man
8. "I'll share the rent with you," Bill said to Bob.
Bill
9. "Are you going to the meeting tomorrow night?" he asked me.
He asked
10. "Try your best and don't give up."
He

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. In the snowy weather the children don't go to school.
If it *is snowing, the children don't go to school.*
1. You press this button to stop the machine.
If you
2. It looks like rain and we don't have any raincoats or umbrellas.
If it
3. I intend to buy a car but it depends on my ticket for tonight's lottery.
If I
4. Whenever Helen goes on holiday, she goes with her best friend, Jane.
If Helen
5. I'll never see you again if you don't tell me the truth.
Unless

6. Help me solve this math problem, and I'll help you with the English test.
If you
7. I'd like to buy these shoes, but I don't know whether I have enough
money with me.
If I
8. Press this button and you'll get help from the medical staff.
If you

Exercise 4: Each of the following sentences contains a mistake. **Underline it and write the correct word or phrase in the space provided. The first one has been done as an example.**

0. Tom said me he would leave the town. *told*
1. He told that he was late because of the traffic.
2. If I will see your brother tomorrow, I'll tell him.
3. She said she went to London several times.
4. He told me come early the next day.
5. You will get a lot of satisfaction if you worked in a job that you enjoy.
6. He advised them taking a taxi home.
7. I'll call for help if you won't leave me alone.
8. Call this number should you needed help.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and choose the part (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space. The first one has been done as an example.

How to Be a Better Friend

Instead of giving (0)..... advice, learn to listen more. Listening is an underestimated skill, and it is easy to forget when you are worrying about other people's problems. How many times do we say 'Oh yeah, that (1)..... to me and ...' before we (2)..... the other person a chance to explain what happened to them? Sometimes, a friend may just want to talk something over with someone else to sort things out in their mind - so listen hard (3)..... they are saying, and try (4)..... advice only when you think they are asking for it.

We all feel we've been let down (5)..... a friend at some point in our lives. Perhaps they let out a secret we trusted them to keep under wraps, or suddenly sided with the opposition during an argument. Nobody's perfect, so try to have realistic expectations. Friendships don't (6)..... overnight, they deepen over time as you begin (7)..... one another. Don't place unrealistic demands (8)..... your friendship.

Friendships (9)..... on trust, and if that's betrayed, the whole relationship breaks down. If you want people to be trustworthy and honest with you, then you are going to have to offer (10)..... standards in return.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| 0. A. an | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. endless | C. many | D. a number of |
| 1. A. happened | B. true | C. occur | D. took place |
| 2. A. allow | B. permit | C. give | D. enable |
| 3. A. to which | B. what | C. to that | D. to what |
| 4. A. to offer | B. to take | C. to follow | D. to get |
| 5. A. with | B. at | C. for | D. by |
| 6. A. begin | B. develop | C. stronger | D. promote |
| 7. A. to like | B. to depend on | C. to belong | D. to trust |
| 8. A. for | B. on | C. about | D. at |
| 9. A. are based | B. based | C. base | D. are basing |
| 10. A. alike | B. the like | C. the same | D. similarly |

Exercise 2: Read the text and then do the exercises that follow.

An Unusual Place to Live

Set in the red desert of central Australia is the mining town of Coober Pedy. At first sight, the town looks similar to many other such communities, but Coober Pedy is different. Sixty per cent of its population of some 4 000 people live underground. There are today about 800 underground houses as well as shops, hotels and even churches in the town and the surrounding hills. Once a site has been chosen, special tunnelling machines are brought in to create passages and rooms in the sandstone. Rock pillars are left to support the roof, and doors and windows are cut into the front. Houses are of all shapes and sizes, the largest having twenty rooms, and some even have their own swimming pool.

Living underground may sound strange but in fact it has a number of advantages. In summer, the temperature outside can reach an astonishing

47° C, and in winter the nights can be extremely cold. However, inside the houses it remains a steady 25° C all year round. Many people say that living underground makes them feel very secure. There is no problem with noise from the neighbours and the houses are not affected by the fierce dust storms that regularly sweep through the area. And of course, if your family grows or lots of friends come to stay, you can always dig another room

A. Read the statements and then tick (✓) the correct column True (T) or False (F) for each, according to the information given. The first one has been done as an example.

	True	False
0. Coober Pedy is a town in central Australia.	...✓...
1. The town is similar to many other communities.
2. Most of the people in the town live underground.
3. In making their houses, rock pillars are used as roofs.
4. The underground houses are different in shape and size.
5. Not all the houses have a swimming pool.
6. The temperature in the underground houses changes all year round
7. The people feel safe when living in these houses.
8. Living in these houses, people are protected from regular dust storms.

B. Answer the following questions.

- How is Coober Pedy different from other towns?
.....
- How many houses in the town are underground nowadays?
.....
- How are passages and rooms created?
.....
- According to the text, what are the advantages of living in underground houses?
.....
- What do the people tend to do when their family have more people?
.....

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1: Look at the map. Read the party invitation and fill in each of the spaces with a suitable phrase from the list.

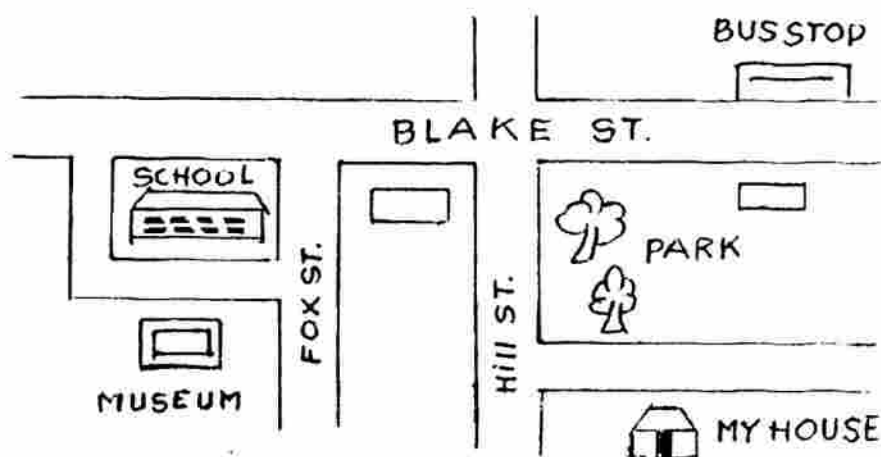
turn left

right

across from

go along

left



Dear Lisa,

We are having a party to celebrate the end of the school year.

It's on Saturday night, at around 7:30, at my house.

Hope you can come!

It's easy to find my house. When you leave the bus stop,

(1)..... Blake street, then (2)..... to Hill street.

Turn (3)..... again at the park. My house is on the

(4)....., (5)..... the park. You can't miss it.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Love,

MP

Exercise 2: You are taking part in a school drama. Write a letter of invitation to your best friend. Referring to the map, show him how to get to your school from the bus stop.

Riddles

1. She was photographed.
She was sometimes criticised.
She was killed in a car crash.
She was called the people's Princess.
Who was she?
2. It's looked at but never read.
It's switched on and off.
It's been blamed for the death of conversation.
It was invented by Logie Baird.
What is it?
3. It is usually made of paper.
But in some countries, it is made of plastic.
It is painted with pictures.
It is used to buy things.
What is it?

Progress Test Three

(Units 7 - 8)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses. The first one has been done for you as an example.

My grandparents (0. live) *have lived / have been living*... in the same house since 1956. During that time, they (1. build)..... a large extension, and they (2. decorate)..... the outside of the house three times. In December my grandfather (3. start) redecorating the downstairs rooms. So far he (4. finish) the sitting room and the dining room. Unfortunately the kitchen is more complicated - he (5. work) on it for three weeks already.

B. Read the report of an interview, then write the interview questions and answers. The first two have been done as examples.

(There were two interviewers in the room, Mr. Brown and Ms. Baker.)

Ms Baker asked me why I wanted the job⁰. I said I had wanted to work with computers for ages⁰⁰. Mr. Brown asked me where I was working at that time¹ and I told him I was a salesman for a telephone company². I said that I liked my job but I thought it was time for a change³.

Ms Baker then asked me whether I would be able to work in other cities⁴. I said that I would be very happy to travel around⁵. Mr. Brown asked me how much I earned in my present job⁶ and I told him it was about \$1,000 a month⁷. Finally Ms Baker said they'd telephone me the next day to tell me whether I had got the job or not⁸. Mr. Brown thanked me for coming for the interview⁹ and I said goodbye¹⁰.

0 Ms Baker: *Why do you want this job, Miss Young?*

00 You: *I've wanted to work with computers for ages.*

1 Mr. Brown:

2 You:

- 3 You:
- 4 Ms Baker:
- 5 You:
- 6 Mr. Brown:
- 7 You:
- 8 Ms Baker:
- 9 Mr. Brown:
- 10 You:

II. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage and then choose the word or phrase that best fits each space. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Last week I was very (0)..... and also very angry that no warning (1)..... at the beginning of the programme that what was (2)..... was unsuitable for children. It is quite unnecessary to show close-up pictures of people (3)..... have been murdered. I know it's not real blood but children don't always (4)..... this and my children were very (5)..... There is also no need for people to use all sorts of bad language. Children very quickly copy (6)..... they hear and swear words and suchlike are the very things parents don't want their children to use. Newspapers and news programmes (7)..... all the terrible happenings in the world and I think we can expect television (8)..... us with an escape from reality. I don't know whether you actually enjoy unpleasant and (9)..... scenes but since last week I know that I for one will never watch the series again and I hope that more viewers like me will feel (10)..... and simply switch off their sets.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 0. A. disappoint | B. disappointing |
| C. disappointed | D. being disappointed |
| 1. A. is given | B. was given |
| C. gave | D. was giving |
| 2. A. to show | B. showing |
| C. going to show | D. going to be shown |
| 3. A. who | B. which |
| C. - | D. whose |
| 4. A. feel | B. recognize |
| C. realise | D. sense |

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|
| 5. | A. frightening | B. frighten |
| | C. frightens | D. frightened |
| 6. | A. what | B. that |
| | C. which | D. those |
| 7. | A. is full of | B. full of |
| | C. are full | D. are full of |
| 8. | A. to support | B. to provide |
| | C. to supply | D. to cater |
| 9. | A. shocked | B. shocking |
| | C. shock | D. being shocked |
| 10. | A. like | B. the similar |
| | C. the same | D. alike |

B. The newspaper headlines have got separated from their texts. Match the texts with the suitable headlines following them. Write the correct letter in the space provided. There are two extra headlines.

1. A girl fell from the top a 50-meter high cliff at Southport and landed on a sandy beach. After the fall, she stood up and walked away.

2. She said if the world community failed to respond, thousands of children could die and ...

3. Theodore Lee has left all his money to the Society for the Blind. He died in April and his entire will of \$460,000 goes to the Society.

4. Two men broke into a supermarket in Italy and walked off with 240 tins of dog food, worth \$120,000. However, they did not take anything else from the shop.

5. Police yesterday began to look for thieves who stole 14 paintings from a museum in Taipei. The paintings were among the best in the museum.

6. Ted Cornwall, aged 77, has started his own telephone service for unhappy people. They can ring his home and listen to his choice of jokes.

7. Tests were being carried out to see if the new drug really did ...

8. An amazing voyage to out space can at last help scientists to discover the secrets of a mystery planet. The spacecraft Voyager 2 can reach the planet Neptune in three years.

- A Dial a Smile
- B Situation in Sahel Worsening Daily
- C Girl's Lucky Break
- D New Approach to Cancer Treatment
- E Girl Underground
- F Journey into Space
- G Lost Art
- H Thieves with Pets
- I Laughter and Tears
- J Gift for the Blind

1.C..... 2. 3. 4.
5. 6. 7. 8.

III. WRITING:

Write an informal letter to your friend inviting her to your house for a dinner party. Give her directions to your house.

REVISION TEST 1

(Units 1 - 8)

I. PHONETICS

Choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1. Which of the following has a different vowel sound?
A. miss B. trip C. read D. thin
2. Which of the following has its vowel pronounced as /eɪ/?
A. fame B. twice C. camp D. plan
3. Which of the following has the final vowel pronounced differently from the others?
A. economy B. supply C. variety D. journey
4. Which of the following has the most vowel sounds?
A. beauty B. commercial C. environment D. international
5. Which of the following has the first vowel pronounced differently from the others?
A. collide B. pollution C. further D. material
6. Which of the following doesn't have its first vowel pronounced as /ɑ:/?
A. other B. father C. park D. mark
7. Which of the following has its vowel pronounced as /ʊ/?
A. moon B. pull C. fun D. juice
8. Which of the following has a different vowel sound?
A. hurt B. turn C. but D. word
9. Which of the following has the stress on the second syllable?
A. wonder B. relax C. operate D. understand
10. All of the following are stressed on the first syllable **EXCEPT**
A. weather B. holiday C. encourage D. artist
11. Which of the following has the stress on the third syllable?
A. vegetation B. investment C. associated D. technology
12. All of the following are stressed on the second syllable **EXCEPT**
A. computer B. alarming C. photography D. poisonous
13. Which of the following has the stress pattern different from the others?
A. horizontal B. tragedy C. sympathy D. species
14. Which of the following doesn't have its final sound pronounced as /ʒn/?
A. decision B. television C. collision D. expression
15. Which of the following does not have the stress on the last syllable?
A. affect B. nationwide C. entertainment D. magazine

II. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the text and fill in each of the spaces with the correct form of the word given in CAPITALS. The first one has been done as an example.

A Famous Explorer

Captain James Cook is (1)....*remembered*.... today for being one of Britain's most famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was unlike most other explorers of the same period as he did not come from a (2)..... family and had to work hard to achieve his position in life. He was lucky to be noticed by his father's (3)....., who saw that he was a bright boy and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he started work in a shop in a fishing village (4)..... on the coast and this was a turning point in his life. He developed an interest in the sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy in order to see more of the world.

Cook was (5)..... by sailing, astronomy and the (6)..... of maps, and quickly became an expert in these subjects. He was also one of the first people to realise that scurvy, an illness often (7)..... by sailors, could be prevented by careful (8)..... to diet. It was during his voyage to the Pacific Ocean that Cook made his (9)..... landing in Australia and the major (10)..... that New Zealand was two separate islands. He became a national hero and still remains one today.

1. REMEMBER

6. PRODUCE

2. WEALTH

7. SUFFER

3. EMPLOY

8. ATTEND

4. SITUATION

9. HISTORY

5. FASCINATE

10. DISCOVER

B. Complete each of the second sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.

Example: The tea is so hot that I can't drink it.

Answer: The tea is *too hot for me to drink*.

1. "No, sorry. I don't want to lend you my notes," said Peter.

Peter refused

2. "I really think you should take that course, Mike" the teacher said.

The teacher advised

3. When did you move to live in this city?
How long
4. They arrived home at midnight, and the children were sleeping.
When they
5. "I'm sorry I didn't attend the dinner party," Tom said.
Tom apologised
6. "I'll help you with the suitcase," the man said to me.
The man offered
7. Bill told me he didn't like living away from home.
"I, " Bill said.
8. Tim denied breaking the flower pot.
"No,!" said Tim.

C. Read the text and choose the correct form of the verbs.

I come from a very large family, and recently my parents (0)..... that they (1)..... long enough living in an overcrowded house in Birmingham. 'We (2)..... to the country,' my father announced one evening. 'I (3)..... this house, and we are going to live on a farm.' So last week we (4)..... all our possessions into two hired vans, and for the last few days we (5)..... to organise ourselves in our new home. Yesterday, for example, my three brothers and I (6)..... painting the downstairs rooms. Unfortunately while I (7)..... the paint, one of my sisters (8)..... the door. Nobody had told her that we (9)..... in the room, you see. So instead of painting the walls, we (10)..... all morning cleaning the paint off the floor. But worse things (11)..... since then. This morning when I woke up, water (12)..... through the ceiling next to my bed. We (13)..... today so far repairing the roof. It's not all bad news, though. The school in the village nearby (14)..... two years ago, and my parents (15)..... another school for us yet.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 0. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. decided | B. has decided |
| C. have been deciding | D. was deciding |
| 1. A. have spent | B. spent |
| C. had spent | D. were spending |
| 2. A. move | B. have moved |
| C. are going to move | D. will move |
| 3. A. have sold | B. will sell |
| C. had sold | D. am selling |
| 4. A. were loading | B. have loaded |
| C. had loaded | D. loaded |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|
| 5. | A are trying
C had tried | B. have been trying
D. were trying |
| 6. | A have started
C was starting | B. started
D. had started |
| 7. | A was mixing
C am mixing | B. mixed
D. had mixed |
| 8. | A was opening
C opened | B. opens
D. had opened |
| 9. | A were
C had been | B. would be
D. are going to be |
| 10. | A spend
C had spent | B. have spent
D. spent |
| 11. | A have happened
C are happening | B. happened
D. had happened |
| 12. | A dripped
C has been dripping | B. was dripping
D. is dripping |
| 13. | A spend
C have spent | B. spent
D. are spending |
| 14. | A closed down
C had closed down | B. has closed down
D. is closed down |
| 15. | A don't find
C haven't found | B. hadn't found
D. haven't been finding |

D. Each of the following sentences contains one mistake. Underline the mistakes and write the correct words or phrases in the space provided.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 0. A new school <u>will build</u> here. | ... <i>will be built</i> ... |
| 1. I like films have a happy ending. | ..... |
| 2. His room hasn't cleaned for over a month. | ..... |
| 3. Have you ever being questioned by the police? | ..... |
| 4. Learning language is not easy at all. | ..... |
| 5. The tgers are man-eating animals. | ..... |
| 6. The girl lives next door is very beautiful. | ..... |
| 7. Torn's mother who is a film star, is so fashion-conscious. | ..... |
| 8. They were made work very hard by their boss. | ..... |
| 9. This s the person to that I sold my computer. | ..... |
| 10. Mike who sister is staying with us, is a kind man. | ..... |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text and circle the letter that best fits each of the spaces. The first one has been done as an example.

Why I Dislike Computers

(0)..... everyone says that computers are wonderful and that they are changing our lives for the better by (1)..... everything faster and more reliable, but I'm not so sure that this is the case.

The other day I was standing in a large department store (2)..... to pay for a couple of films for my camera when the assistant announced that the computer (3)..... the till had stopped working. I didn't think this was a big problem and I set off (4)..... another counter, but of course, all the machines are part of the same (5)..... So there we were: a shop (6)..... customers, money at the ready, waiting to make our purchases, but it was quite clear that (7)..... assistants knew what to do. They weren't (8)..... our money and give customers a written receipt, because the sales wouldn't then have been recorded on the computer system. (9)....., like many other people, I left my shopping on the counter and walked out. Don't you think that's ridiculous? It would never have happened before computers, and that, for me, is the problem: we are beginning to depend on these machines so completely that we simply can't manage (10)..... any more.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 0. A. Most | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Almost |
| C. Mostly | D. Most of |
| 1. A. making | B. doing |
| C. causing | D. working |
| 2. A. waited | B. wait |
| C. to wait | D. waiting |
| 3. A. which controlled | B. controlled |
| C. which controlling | D. who controlled |
| 4. A. to find | B. finding |
| C. by finding | D. to found |
| 5. A. machine | B. computer |
| C. system | D. shop |
| 6. A. full of | B. crowded of |
| C. fill with | D. full with |
| 7. A. neither of the | B. none of the |
| C. none | D. all of the |
| 8. A. allowed taking | B. allowing to take |
| C. allowing taking | D. allowed to take |

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 9. A. In the end | B. At the end |
| C. By the end | D. On the end |
| 10. A. with them | B. without them |
| C. without it | D. with it |

B. Read the text about Albert Einstein. It is in a jumbled order.

1. Read the sentences below and then put them into a logical order.

Albert Einstein

- He graduated from the University of Zurich in Switzerland at the age of twenty-six.
- For the next ten years after this important event, he lived in Germany and he also travelled a lot to talk with other scientists.
- Albert Einstein was born in 1879 in Ulm, Germany.
- From that time until his death he lived in Princeton, New Jersey.
- That was also when he did his famous work in physics.
- Then in the early 1930s, he had to leave Germany because of Hitler and the Nazi Party.
- He died on April 18, 1955, at the age of 76.
- Sixteen years later, in 1921, he won the Nobel Prize for Physics.
- He moved to the United States.

1. ...c.. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

2. Answer the following questions.

- When was Albert Einstein born?
.....
- When did he graduate from the University of Zurich?
.....
- Why did he move to live in the United States?
.....
- What happened to Einstein in 1921?
.....
- When did he die? Where?
.....

IV. WRITING

Write a set of instructions on how to use a telephone card.

UNIT 9

UNDERSEA WORLD

Theme	The Undersea World: marine life
Grammar	Modal <i>should</i> ; Conditional Sentences (Type 2).
Vocabulary	Sea animals, Verbs, Nouns
Function	Talking about the Life of the Undersea World
Writing	Interpreting Facts and Figures from Tables

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words have the diphthong /ɪə/; some /eə/, and the others /ʊə/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>Vowel sounds</i> <i>Words</i>	/ɪə/	/eə/	/ʊə/
near	✓		
tour			
sphere			
mere			
fair			
annual			
tear			
mutual			
year			
pair			

Exercise 2: Read the sentences and circle the words with a sound /ɪə/, underline the words with an /eə/, and **highlight** the words with /ʊə/.

1. Take this chair over there, dear.
2. Be sure to take care of the bears and deers while I'm not here.
3. I rarely go to the fair for fear of noisy atmosphere.
4. My parents think you should make clear or clarify your idea on beer.
5. The poor boy in casual clothes near the square is looking for you.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done for you as an example.

challenging	provide	investigating
reveal	mystery	overcome
indication	contribution	huge

0. This job is rather boring. I prefer something more *challenging*.
1. Everyone in the community is ready to make their to the building of a new school.
2. The findings of the study that jellyfish have high medical value.
3. The elephant is a land animal which is quite gentle.
4. Scientists are to find out the cause of the death of these fish.
5. Don't give up! Try your best to the difficulties and you will make progress.
6. Why he left school and went abroad is still a
7. The oceans us with a good source of food and many other things.
8. Formal exams are thought to be an unfair of a student's ability.

Exercise 2: What should you say in these situations? Write a sentence using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words in brackets. The first one has been done as an example.

0. I'm not very well. I feel dizzy. (a rest)
.....
You should take a rest.....
1. John smokes a lot and is having a bad cough. (smoking)
.....
2. It's raining hard and I don't have a raincoat. (taxi)
.....
3. Mike has a bad backache. (heavy things)
.....

4. Ann has suffered from a toothache for a week. (dentist's)
.....
5. Harry has drunk too much at the party. (his car)
.....
6. Tom got a C for his English exam. (harder)
.....

Exercise 3: Read the advice. Match the sentence beginnings (1-8) to their endings, then choose the correct alternative should or shouldn't. The first one has been done as an example.

1. You should / shouldn't play near the river
2. You should / shouldn't tell your parents where you're going
3. You should / shouldn't drink plenty of water
4. You should / shouldn't stay up too late
5. You should / shouldn't smoke cigarettes
6. You should / shouldn't leave early
7. You should / shouldn't try harder
8. You should / shouldn't drive too fast
 - a. to replace the fluids you lose.
 - b. in order not to miss the first part of the performance.
 - c. unless you want to risk your life.
 - d. because it's dangerous.
 - e. so that they won't worry about you.
 - f. so that you can pass the exam.
 - g. because they are not good for your health.
 - h. since you may have difficulty getting to sleep.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. ...d... (shouldn't) | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

Exercise 4: Make conditional questions using the prompts.

Example: Situation: Millionaire

Question: How to spend your money?

→ *If you were a millionaire, how would you spend your money?*

1. Situation: The winner of a Beauty Contest
Question: What to do?
.....
2. Situation: Unemployed
Question: What to do with your time?
.....
3. Situation: Trapped in a fire on the fourth floor
Question: What to do to escape?
.....
4. Situation: Lose your door key
Question: What to do to get into the house?
.....
5. Situation: A stranger slaps you on the face
Question: How to react?
.....
6. Situation: Win a lot of money
Question: What to do with the money?
.....
7. Situation: See a ghost
Question: What to do? / How to react?
.....
8. Situation: Become President of your country
Question: What to do to help the poor?
.....

Exercise 5: Each of the following sentences contains one mistake. Underline the mistakes and write the correct words or phrases in the space provided.

0. I'd travel around the world if I am rich. were.....
1. If I had my money with me I bought this camera.
2. If your room is tidy, you could find things easily.
3. You shouldn't to eat much chocolate.

4. If I weren't so tired now, I will go to the theatre with you.
5. If we are in Beijing now we could enjoy the games.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and choose the part (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each of the spaces.

SHARKS

For anyone who wants (0)..... to film or study great white sharks, Australian expert, Rodney Fox, is the first contact. Fox knows exactly (1)..... the sharks will be at different times of the year; and can even (2)..... how they will behave around blood, divers and other sharks. He understands them as well as anyone else alive. (3)....., he's lucky to be alive; a 'great white' once tried to bite him in half.

Three decades (4)..... this near-fatal attack, Fox still carries the physical scars, but feels no hate for his attacker. (5)..... he organises three or four trips a year to bring scientists and photographers to the kingdom of the great white shark. The main aim of these trips is to (6)..... people's understanding of an animal (7)..... evil reputation has become an excuse for killing it.

Great white sharks are not as amusing as dolphins and seals, but their (8)..... in the ocean is critical. They kill off sick animals, helping to prevent the (9)..... of disease and to maintain the balance in the ocean's food chains. Fox feels a responsibility to act as a guardian of great white sharks. If the scientists, film makers and photographers can communicate their sense of wonder to other people, he is confident that understanding will (10)..... hatred.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 0. (A) either | B. whether | C. neither | D. just |
| 1. A. when | B. about | C. where | D. that |
| 2. A. predict | B. realise | C. learn | D. forecast |
| 3. A. However | B. Although | C. In addition | D. In fact |
| 4. A. before | B. after | C. until | D. of |
| 5. A. Instead | B. Instead of | C. Therefore | D. Although |
| 6. A. make | B. help | C. change | D. improve |
| 7. A. who | B. which | C. whose | D. that |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 8. A. role | B. life | C. enemy | D. attack |
| 9. A. infection | B. spread | C. expand | D. catch |
| 10. A. supply | B. substitute | C. replace | D. change |

Exercise 2: Read the conversation below and then answer the questions by circling the letter (A, B, C or D).

- Jim: Did you watch "Undersea Discovery" last night?
- Kate: No, I missed it. Did you?
- Jim: Yeah, it was pretty good - it was about *barnacles*.
- Kate: Hmm.
- Jim: You know how they stick themselves to stuff in the ocean - like rocks or boats?
- Kate: Uh-huh.
- Jim: Well, they do that when they are young, and then they stay in the same place forever.
- Kate: It figures. Have you ever tried removing one of those things? Last summer I tried to scrape some off a pier - I had to give up after a while. You'd think they wouldn't be able to stick like that underwater.
- Jim: That's one reason scientists are trying to figure out what their glue's made of. It's one of the strongest *adhesives* in nature. And it's a natural protein, so it probably wouldn't be harmful like some synthetic glues.
- Kate: Really?
- Jim: Yeah. These biomedical researchers were talking about its possible uses. *Orthopedists* could use it for mending broken bones; or it could be used in dentistry.
- Kate: I wish I'd seen that.

- What was the programme "Undersea Discovery" last night about?

A. a sea creature called barnacle	B. rocks and boats
C. life undersea	D. stuff in the ocean
- The word "missed" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

A. remembered very much.	B. hated
C. failed to watch	D. passed

3. Which of the following is NOT true about barnacles?
 - A. They never move from one location.
 - B. It is very difficult to remove them.
 - C. They are not able to stick to things underwater.
 - D. They live in the ocean.
4. According to the passage, Kate
 - A. has tried to remove some barnacles but in vain.
 - B. has scraped some barnacles off a pier.
 - C. regrets not seeing the programme last night.
 - D. both A and C are correct.
5. Why is barnacle glue of great interest to researchers?
 - A. because it's stronger than synthetic glue.
 - B. because it works on wet surfaces.
 - C. because it is a good source of natural proteins.
 - D. because it has been used successfully in medical science.
6. According to the passage, the research results will be helpful in the field of

A. Ecology	B. Nutrition
C. Geology	D. Medicine

III. WRITING

Referring to the information in the table, write a paragraph describing the facts and figures about elephants.

ELEPHANTS	
Range and habitat	Jungles worldwide, especially in Africa.
Size	<p>The largest land animals on Earth</p> <p>New-born: about 260 pounds and 3 feet tall</p> <p>Adult male: up to 6 tons and 12 feet tall</p> <p>Adult female: about 3 tons and 8 feet tall</p>
Feeding habits	Herbivores or vegetarians: (only eat plants)
Offspring	Gestation period: 20 months
Life span	60 years or more

Special features	<p>Mammals; gentle and friendly;</p> <p>Live as families; show emotions;</p> <p>Have long pointed tusks (for protection)</p> <p>Have a long trunk (for smelling, washing, eating, drinking, 'talking' and hugging)</p>
Conservation concerns	<p>At risk due to illegal poaching; being killed for their tusks, their valuable ivory.</p>

UNIT 10

CONSERVATION

Theme	Conservation
Grammar	The Passive Voice
Vocabulary	Animal and plant life, Verbs, Adjectives, ...
Function	Talking about the Need to Conserve the Natural Resources and How to Protect them.
Writing	Writing a Letter of Invitation

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Put the words from the list in the correct column with the consonant /b/ or /p/. The first one has been done as an example.

<u>List of words</u>		/b/	/p/
pour	bell	<i>bell</i>	<i>pour</i>
bird	bear	.....	.....
pair	pool	.....	.....
cup	bribe	.....	.....
stop	boring	.....	.....
rob	people	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Tick (✓) the correct column for the stress pattern of each word. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	● ●	● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●
suitable			✓			
eliminate						
definition						
constant						
disease						
conservation						
environment						
endanger						
erosion						

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Complete the following word chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Negative Adj.	Adverb
conserve				
	protection			
		destructive destructible		
eliminate				
	erosion			
		valuable	invaluable	
		threatening threatened		
pollute				
				creatively

Exercise 2: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word from the chart. The first one has been done as an example.

- One of the most serious problems that human beings are facing is environmental*pollution*.....
- Mice and insects are to crops.
- My uncle possesses an collection of paintings.
- In an attempt to reduce soil, the villagers took part in the tree planting campaign.
- Today most people are aware of the need for
- My little sister is very She wants to be an artist some day.
- John is trying to mistakes from his paper before handing it in.
- Terrorism is a real to the whole world.
- Forests help us from serious flooding.

Exercise 3: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of active or passive, using a suitable tense. The first one has been done as an example.

0. The old woman*was helped*.... (help) to cross the street by a little boy.
1. Schedule changes (not, announce) until yesterday.
2. The camping trip (cancel) by the headmaster.
3. Sorry I can't go with you now. I (have) a few things to do.
4. This medicine (keep) out of the reach of children.
5. His first book (translate) into many languages.
6. I (not, finish) the book you lent me yet. Perhaps I'll give it back you in a few days.
7. We (give) lots of homework to do last week.
8. I think the room needs (tidy) up before your parents come home.

Exercise 4: Read the text and choose the correct verb forms by crossing out the incorrect ones. The first one has been done as an example.

Millions of pounds' worth of damage (1) ~~has caused~~ / *has been caused* by a storm which (2) *swept* / *was swept* across the north of England last night. The River Ribble (3) *burst* / *was burst* its banks after heavy rain. Many people (4) *rescued* / *were rescued* from the floods by fire-fighters, who (5) *received* / *were received* hundreds of calls for help. Wind speeds (6) *reached* / *were reached* ninety miles an hour in some places. Roads (7) *blocked* / *were blocked* by fallen trees, and electricity lines (8) *brought* / *were brought* down, leaving thousands of homes without electricity. 'Everything possible (9) *is doing* / *is being done* to get things back to normal,' a spokesman (10) *said* / *was said*.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the introduction and the description of the recycling recipes and fill in each of the spaces with ONE suitable word. The first one has been done as an example.

Recycling Recipes

Introduction

Do you (0).....*throw*..... a lot of things away? Yes? Then you (1).....
not using your imagination!

Change your (2)..... of seeing ordinary things around you and you
(3)..... become a planet-saver. Look again at food packaging,
drinks cans or plastic (4)....., for example, and you'll soon see
ways to (5)..... them in your own home.

You'll save money and you'll (6)..... the environment - you'll help
your pocket and you'll help the planet!

Candles in Cans

Don't throw that can away! Make a candle holder with it.

1. Cut the top off an aluminum drinks can.

Be very careful (7)..... to cut your hand!

2. With a knife, make 20 diagonal cuts round the side of the (8).....,
1.2cm from the top and 1.2cm from the (9).....

Again, be careful!

3. Press down on the cap from the top, gently. The cuts in the side of the
can will open.

4. (10)..... the can in bright colours. Put a candle inside it.

Give candle holders to your family or friends!

Exercise 2: Read the text and then do the exercises that follow.

Wasting the World

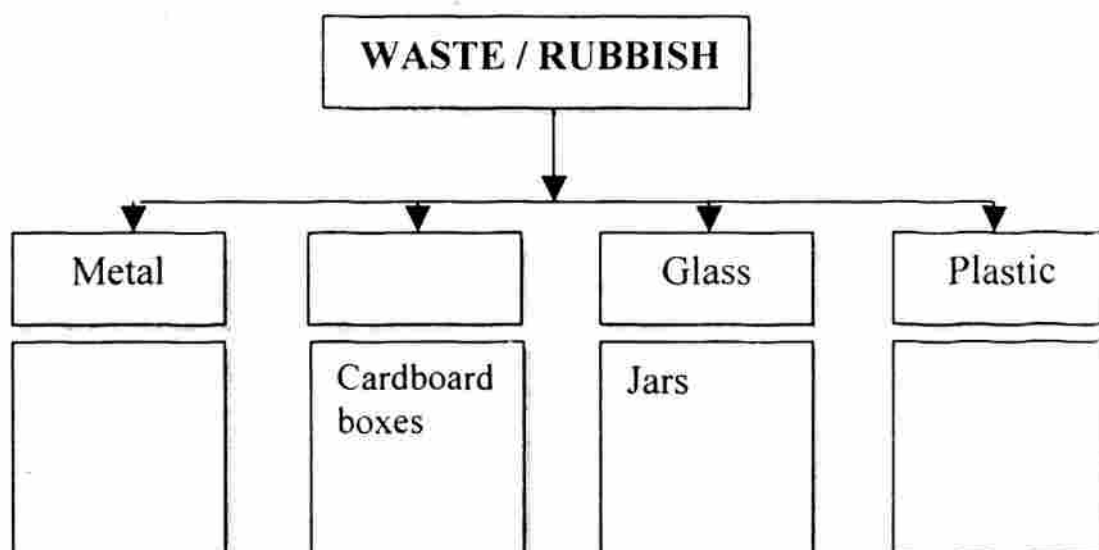
Sixty years ago, before the start of the 'throw-away' consumer societies of today's world, people did not throw away so many things. They used and re-used bottles, jars, cardboard boxes, paper bags, etc. much more carefully than we do today. Now, more than fifty years later, we are returning to the same good idea - we call it 'recycling'.

We are again thinking about what we throw out. Why do we throw away so much food packaging, so many plastic supermarket bags, old bottles and cans? What is all this rubbish doing to our environment, to the world we live in? Can't we use some of it again?

Answer: Yes, we can. New industries - recycling industries - are starting to re-use some of our rubbish. For example, the island of Taiwan now buys tons of waste paper from the USA and recycles it to make newspapers, and for use in offices and homes. Japan takes scrap metal from the USA and makes some parts of new cars with it. Most European and American cities now have 'recycling centres' for people's old bottles and newspapers.

All this recycling is not only good for the environment but it is good business, too. A recycled aluminum can is 20 per cent cheaper to make than a new can, for instance. For both the environment *and* the economy, recycling makes very good sense.

A. Referring to the text, complete the classification diagram below.



B. Read the statements and tick (✓) the correct column True (T) or False (F) according to the information given in the text. The first one has been done as an example.

	True	False
0. Recycling is not really a new idea.
1. Sixty years ago people often threw away many things.
2. Today people are thinking about re-using rubbish again.
3. The Japanese car industry uses scrap metal in making some parts for new cars.
4. All European and American cities now have recycling centres.

5. Recycling centres in these cities are places where people can leave old bottles and newspapers for recycling.
6. Recycling is one way of protecting the environment.
7. You can't make much money from recycling.
8. New things are more expensive than recycled things.

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1: Read the sentences given. Find a sentence with a similar meaning by putting the words in order. There is one extra word in each group. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Let's go to a concert.
(concert, when, to, about, a, how, going)
How about going to a concert?
1. Would you like to go to dinner?
(going, about, to, how, let's, dinner)
.....
2. Do you feel like joining us at the dinner party?
(like, we, to, dinner party, would, you, invite, to, the, why)
.....
3. We would like to ask you to come and stay with us for a few days.
(come, why, stay, for, you, with us, don't, and, a few days)
.....
4. We were wondering if you could go to a movie.
(going, a, about, to, how, go, movie)
.....
5. Sorry, but I can't.
(I, afraid, plans, I'm, other, have, busy)
.....

Exercise 2: Complete the letter of invitation by filling in each of the spaces with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done as an example.

looking	see	begun	think
heard	visit	waiting	got
come	take	hope	

26 Hope Road
Torquay
Devon TQ 6
26 April 2006

Dear Jane,

I've just (0)..... from your parents that you're
back in England and (1)..... for a new job. While
you're (2)....., why don't you (3).....
down and (4)..... us for a few days or longer - we've
(5)..... a spare room? It hasn't (6).....
to rain yet so, with luck, we ought to be able to
(7)..... a few places
in the areas, even (8)..... a walk on Dartmoor.
Well, (9)..... about it, and we both (10).....
you can come.

Love,

Anne & Jim

Exercise 3: A close friend of yours has decided to visit your city for a holiday. Write an invitation letter to offer him / her hospitality or your time as a guide. Give details.

UNIT 11

NATIONAL PARKS

Theme	National Parks
Grammar	Conditional Sentences (Type 3); Prepositions of Direction
Vocabulary	Verbs: contain, establish, abandon, recognise Nouns: contamination, feature, wilderness
Function	Talking about National Parks in the World and their Importance in Conservation.
Writing	Writing a Letter of Acceptance or Refusal

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words contain the consonant sound /d/; the others the consonant sound /t/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first ones have been done as examples.

<u>Words</u>	/d/	/t/	<u>Words</u>	/d/	/t/
time✓....	cleaned	....✓....	.....
forest	worked	.....	.....
hard	watched	.....	.....
visit	planned	.....	.....
plant	released	.....	.....
danger	happened	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Pick out the word with a stress pattern different from the others' in each group. The first one has been done as an example.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 0. A. study | (B) decide | C. listen | D. holiday |
| 1. A. national | B. mountain | C. establish | D. animal |
| 2. A. threaten | B. endanger | C. release | D. dependent |
| 3. A. result | B. contain | C. polluted | D. species |
| 4. A. contamination | B. expensive | C. survival | D. abandoned |
| 5. A. special | B. suitable | C. variety | D. area |
| 6. A. minority | B. located | C. refusal | D. enemy |
| 7. A. secretary | B. invitation | C. company | D. interest |
| 8. A. idea | B. exactly | C. difficulty | D. accept |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in each sentence.

1. Cuc Phuong National Park contains over 200 square km of rainforest.
A. holds
B. covers
C. possesses
D. expands
2. You may be surprised by the wide variety of animals living there.
A. amazed
B. happy
C. threatened
D. afraid
3. An interesting feature of this park is the Orphanage where lots of orphaned animals are taken care of.
A. future
B. story
C. place
D. characteristic
4. Although these animals are protected by law, they show no increase in number.
A. fall
B. raise
C. rise
D. decline
5. The water is so contaminated that it is not suitable for drinking.
A. toxic
B. polluted
C. salty
D. threatened
6. A new institution has been established in the area to investigate the cause of the disease.
A. set up
B. found
C. brought
D. moved
7. There are laws to protect the endangered species such as tigers, and elephants.
A. threatened
B. dangerous
C. in danger of extinction
D. harmful
8. In many countries poaching is considered more serious than drug smuggling.
A. buying
B. selling
C. illegal hunting
D. catching

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. The first one has been done as an example.

0. If you had phoned her, she wouldn't have been (not, be) so worried.

1. If he had been more careful, he (not, fall).
2. If my brother (be) here, he
(he)p) us solve this problem.
3. If you (arrive) a day earlier, you could have met
them all before they left.
4. If you hadn't woken me up this morning, I (be)
late for school. So thank you.
5. It's getting colder and colder. If it (snow)
tomorrow, I (stay) home.
6. It's a pity David is sick. If he (play), we
..... (win) the match.
7. If she (take) your advice, she
(not, be) in trouble now.
8. Jack feels regret. If he (study) harder, he
..... (pass) the exam.

Exercise 3: Read the situations and give indirect advice to your friend by telling what you would do or would have done. The first one has been done as an example.

0. A: I saw a man stealing something from the shop yesterday.
B: *If I had been you, I would have told the shop-keeper.*
1. A: My teacher gave me bad marks just because I handed in my paper a
bit late.
B:
2. A: I'm very tired now, but I have a lot of things to do.
B:
3. A: The camera I just bought didn't work well but the shop-keeper
refused to give a replacement.
B:
4. A: My father thought I had broken the vase and punished me.
B:
5. A: A waiter was rude to me the other day when I asked for something
fresh.
B:

6. A: I find my job very boring and the salary is low.

B:

7. A: James asked me to go to the theatre with him last Saturday and I refused.

B:

8. A: My roommate borrowed some money from me last month and she hasn't paid me back. Yesterday she asked to borrow some more.

B:

Exercise 4: Complete each of the sentences by filling in each of the spaces with a correct preposition of direction. The first one has been done as an example.

0. There are so many books*on*..... the shelves.

1. He promised to meet me the airport.

2. It took me 12 hours to fly Ho Chi Minh City Sydney.

3. As his car almost hit the truck in front, he jumped the car.

4. To get to the station, just go this street until you see a bridge; cross the bridge and it's there you.

5. As she got the bus, she realised she had taken a wrong bus.

6. The file the briefcase is of great importance, so you must be very careful.

7. My computer is the desk against the left wall.

8. The supermarket is Tran Hung Dao street from the bookstore.

Exercise 5: Complete the letter with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using the present continuous, present perfect, or present perfect continuous. The first one has been done as an example.

Dear Alice,

How are you all doing? Sorry I haven't been able to write to you for so long. (0) ...*Has your mother been feeling*.... (your mother / feel) better? I hope so. I (1. think) about you a lot and (2. wonder) if everything is OK.

I (3. read) the novel you sent me for my birthday. I (4. read) about a hundred pages so far. and I (5. really enjoy) it. I (6. be) so busy lately that I (7. not, have) much time to read, but I hope to finish it soon.

Right now, I (8. write) a paper for my psychology course. I (9. write) it for a few weeks. It's going to be long. So far, I (10. change) the topic four times, but now I'm finally pleased with it.

What (11. you, do) during the past few weeks? (12. you, work) hard? (13. you, have) any exams yet? I (14. have) two so far, and I did pretty well on them.

..... (15. you, decide) what you're going to do this summer? We really need to make plans soon! Please write!

Love,

Janet

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and fill in each of the spaces with the correct form of the word given in CAPITALS. The first one has been done as an example.

Wildlife in Danger

Air travel has become much (0).... <i>cheaper</i> in recent	CHEAP
years, and (1)..... go on foreign holidays in	TOUR
larger numbers every year. The huge travel and tourism	
(2)..... brings money to many of the poorer	INDUSTRIAL
countries around the world. The (3)..... of	ARRIVE
large numbers of visitors every year (4).....	REQUIREMENT
very good (5)..... and planning. However,	ORGANISE
many countries have (6)..... huge tourist	DEVELOPMENT
centres without much thought for (7).....	LOCATION
people and (8).....	WILD

Exercise 2: Read the following text and then answer the questions that follow by circling the best choice.

National Parks

National park systems were started in the U.S. and Canada to protect places of great beauty, of scientific interest, or with unusual plants or animals.

In 1872, the United States government passed a law naming Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming, as the first park to belong to all the people in the country. It is an area with geysers, hot springs, waterfalls, and lakes. A few years later, Canada named Banff, in Alberta, its first national park. This park protects magnificent lakes, mountains, and forests.

Both countries continued to add parks to their national park systems. Later, some areas were named as national parks because they contained remains of Indian societies. Other parks protect areas that were important in the exploration and history of the two countries.

Even though the North of Canada did not develop as fast as the South, more and more people realised it was important to save the large populations of wildlife before it was too late.

Today national parks protect scenic and historical areas from Hawaii to Newfoundland. The parks cover millions of hectares in the mountains, the deserts, the forests, and along the coasts.

Other countries have developed national park systems, too. People everywhere in the world can enjoy the natural beauty of their countries and know it is protected. And they know the parks will be there for the enjoyment of their children's children.

1. Which of the following places is NOT mentioned as a place protected by national parks?
 - A. places of beauty
 - B. places with few plants or animals
 - C. places of historical importance
 - D. places of scientific interest
2. The first national park in the United States
 - A. is Banff, in Wyoming.
 - B. is Yellowstone, in Alberta.
 - C. was recognised in the early 1870s.
 - D. Both B and C are correct.

3. Canada's first national park
 - A. is an area with magnificent lakes, mountains, and forests.
 - B. was recognised in 1872.
 - C. was named after a person, Banff.
 - D. is an area with geysers, hot springs, waterfalls, and lakes.
4. What can be inferred about parks?
 - A. They cover vast areas of land.
 - B. They are found mostly in the mountains.
 - C. Most of them are in forests.
 - D. There are few of them along the coasts.
5. Later, national parks also protected areas
 - A. with geysers and hot springs.
 - B. important in human history.
 - C. important in the exploration of geysers.
 - D. with large populations of wildlife.
6. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. National parks have been developed in many countries in the world.
 - B. You can learn a lot about nature at a national park.
 - C. With national parks, the natural beauty is protected for later generations.
 - D. The national park systems in the U.S. had its 124th birthday in 2006.

V. WRITING

Writing a letter of acceptance or refusal.

Language Notes:

◆ Acceptance:

<i>I would be</i>	<i>very pleased</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>come to ...</i>
	<i>delighted</i>		<i>accept your ...</i>
	<i>very happy</i>		

<i>Your invitation to ...</i>	<i>is very welcome</i>
	<i>was a delighted / lovely surprise ...</i>

Thank you / Thanks for your ... The answer is "yes" ...

◆ **Refusal:**

I'm (very) sorry but

I'll have to refuse ... / say 'no' ...

I simply can't make it ... / come ...

I'm terribly sorry to have to ...

Thank you for your ... but unfortunately ...

It's not possible for me to ...

It's quite impossible for me to ...

(Remember to give a convincing explanation for your refusal. If you don't, your letter will sound very impolite.)

Exercise 1: Hoa's friend has asked her to come over for the weekend and for a party on Saturday night. This is Hoa's reply. Make complete sentences from the words given to have a complete letter.

15 Nguyen Du St
Ha Noi
July 24th

Dear Huong,

- a. It / very nice / get / invitation / spend / weekend / you.
- b. Luckily / I / completely free then, / so I / say 'yes'.
- c. I / arrive / around 8 p.m. / Friday evening.
- d. The idea / a party / Saturday / sound marvellous.
- e. And I / promise / bring / you / cake for it - a speciality from Hue.

Well, see you then.

Love,

Hoa

Exercise 2: A classmate of yours has written offering you a ticket to Shakespeare's "*Hamlet*" next Sunday evening. Unfortunately you will have a test the following Monday. Write a letter of refusal.

Progress Test Four

(Units 9 - 11)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the swimming pool rules. Make them more formal and impersonal by using passive instead of active sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

SWIMMING POOL RULES

- ❶ Members must show their membership passes at the gate.
- ❷ Members can purchase guest passes at the main office.
- ❸ We may limit the number of guests on weekends.
- ❹ We do not admit children under 12 unless an adult accompanies them.
- ❺ You must supervise small children at all times.
- ❻ You must take a shower before entering the pool.
- ❼ You must obey the lifeguard at all times.
- ❽ We permit diving in designated areas only.
- ❾ We prohibit smoking, gum chewing, and bottles.
- ❿ You may eat food in the picnic area only.

SWIMMING POOL RULES

- ❶ *Membership passes must be shown at the gate.*
- ❷
- ❸
- ❹
- ❺
- ❻
- ❼

- 8
 9
 10

B. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of conditionals. The first one has been done as an example.

Historians love to think about the dramatic “what-ifs” of history. They have even given the name “counterfactual history” to this pursuit. How (0).....*would history have changed*..... (history, change) if some key event (1)..... (be) different? What (2)..... (the consequences, be) if the weather (3)..... (be) different in a certain battle? What (4)..... (happen) if a famous person (5)..... (live) instead of died? These are the sorts of questions that are asked in two recent books that imagine how history (6)..... (be) under different circumstances: *What If?*, edited by R. Cowley and S. Ambrose; and *Virtual history*, edited by N. Ferguson.

Don't just wish you (7)..... (be) alive in a different era. Go back and explore what could have, should have, or might have happened at various times in history. You won't be sorry. You will wish you (8)..... (go) back earlier.

C. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean the same as the sentences printed before them. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Why don't you ask your parents for permission?

If*I were you, I would ask my parents for permission*.....

1. When did you buy this computer?

How long

- (7)..... you do, or use as little plastic as possible. **DRIVE**
 It is also easy to save energy, which also reduces
 (8)..... bills. We must all make a personal **HOUSE**
 (9)..... to work for the future of our planet if we **DECIDE**
 want to (10)..... a better world for our grandchildren. **SURE**

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text about the environment and then do the exercises that follow.

1. Circle the letter for the word or phrase that best fits each of the spaces. The first one has been done as an example.

There is no doubt that the environment is in (0)..... Factories burn fossil fuels (1)..... acid rain, and this kills trees. At the same time, greenhouse gases (2)..... into the air and contribute to global warming, which threatens to melt the polar ice cap. Meanwhile farmers clear huge areas of rain forest in places such as the Amazon to produce feeding land for cattle or produce wood for building. Rivers and oceans are so heavily (3)..... by industrial waste that it is no longer safe to go swimming. Cars pump out poisonous gases which we all have to breathe in. Poaching and overfishing are killing off millions of animals, (4)..... whales, elephants and other endangered species. In fact, all around us, all living things large and small which comprise our finely balanced (5)..... are being systematically (6)..... by human greed and thoughtlessness.

There is a lot we can do, however, to (7)..... this. The easiest thing, of course, is to recycle waste material such as paper and glass (8)..... we can use it again. If you are truly committed to (9)..... the environment, of course, you should only buy organic fruit and vegetables, safe in the knowledge that they have been naturally cultivated. Finally, we should buy a small car that uses unleaded petrol which is less (10)..... to the environment or, even better, make more use of public transport.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 0. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. trouble | B. problem |
| C. matter | D. difficulty |
| 1. A. produce | B. which produce |
| C. that produces | D. which producing |
| 2. A. raise | B. rise |
| C. drop | D. fall |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 3. A. polluting | B. dirty |
| C. poisoned | D. contaminated |
| 4. A. including | B. such like |
| C. for example | D. consist of |
| 5. A. ecological | B. environment |
| C. ecosystem | D. surrounding |
| 6. A. damaged | B. destroyed |
| C. injured | D. spoiled |
| 7. A. preserve | B. prohibit |
| C. forbid | D. prevent |
| 8. A. in order to | B. so that |
| C. so as to | D. that |
| 9. A. protect | B. protecting |
| C. the protection | D. the protecting |
| 10. A. dangerous | B. harmless |
| C. harmful | D. poisoning |

2. Answer the following questions.

- According to the text, what kills trees?
.....
- Why are rivers and oceans no longer safe enough to swim in?
.....
- According to the text, which animals are considered endangered?
.....
- In general, what is destroying our ecosystem?
.....
- According to the text, what can we do to protect the environment?
.....

V. WRITING

Write a letter to a close friend of yours, inviting him / her to join an English club.

UNIT 12

MUSIC

Theme	Music
Grammar	To-infinitive to talk about purposes: Information Questions
Vocabulary	Types of music
Function	Talking about Different Types of Music and their Importance.
Writing	Writing a Profile

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words contain the consonant sound /s/; the others the consonant sound /z/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first ones have been done as examples.

<u>Words</u>	/s/	/z/	<u>Words</u>	/s/	/z/
song	...✓...	easy	.....	...✓...
style	discuss	.....	.....
busy	jazz	.....	.....
visit	piece	.....	.....
music	classical	.....	.....
dance	was	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Circle the correct answers to the following questions.

- Which of the following does not contain the sound /s/?
A. street B. soil C. eyes D. place
- Which of the following contains the sound /z/?
A. serious B. exist C. listen D. year
- All of the following contain the sound /z/ **EXCEPT**
A. examination B. goes C. exhausted D. excursion
- Which of the following does not contain the sound /z/?
A. fast B. lives C. dozen D. prize
- All of the following contain the sound /s/ **EXCEPT**
A. listen B. news C. practise D. bicycle

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: These are words about music. Tick (✓) the correct column for each of the words. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>Category</i> <i>Words</i>	Type of music	Instrument	Artist
Folk music	✓		
Flute			
Violin			
Pianist			
Jazz			
Trumpet			
Classical music			
Drum			
Violinist			
Pop music			
Clarinet			
Flautist			

Exercise 2: Complete each of the following sentences with a to-infinitive using the verbs from the box. The first one has been done as an example.

stay	study	be understood
invite	—speak—	take care
look after	keep	win earn

0.*To speak*..... English well, you should practise speaking it whenever possible.

1. Many people play sports fit; others play sports a living.
2. These young children need someone of them.
3. You need a certificate of English proficiency such as TOEFL or IELTS at a university in the US, or in Britain.
4. Many parents are too busy today; they don't have much time their children.
5. My brother often has a cup of black coffee awake.
6. universally, you need to know English.
7. Anne called me last night me to her birthday party.
8. They are practising hard a prize in the competition.

Exercise 3: Make questions for the underlined parts in these sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

0. This school was built over a hundred years ago.
..... *When was this school built*?
1. It takes me half an hour to ride to school.
.....?
2. We've been learning English for over ten years now.
.....?
3. Her parents often go and help the homeless children at the orphanage at weekends.
.....?
4. Tom studies medicine because he wants to become a doctor.
.....?
5. They spent their holiday in Spain last summer.
.....?
6. I paid only \$10 for this new shirt.
.....?
7. Jane went out with her classmates.
.....?
8. Among the subjects at school, Mike likes mathematics the most.
.....?

9. We listen to music to relax.

.....?

10. In Viet Nam children start school at the age of 6.

.....?

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and fill in each of the spaces with the correct form of the word in CAPITALS. The first one has been done as an example.

MTV stands for Music Television. It's a television channel (0).....*dedicated*..... to pop music. It was **DEDICATION**
(1)..... on August 1st 1981 in the United States. **BEAR**
Because of MTV's instant (2)..... in the US, the **SUCCEED**
company expanded into other areas. MTV Europe began
(3)..... on August 1st 1987. MTV Europe **OPERATION**
broadcast 24 hours a day from its London studios. It can
be seen in 33 countries and reaches an (4)..... **ESTIMATE**
audience of 110 million viewers.
People of 19 different (5)..... work at London **NATION**
headquarters, and they try to offer a (6)..... of music **MIX**
from all over Europe. The channel broadcast in English but
Germany provides the (7)..... number of viewers. **BIG**
Currently, one fifth of the music is by German (8)..... **ART**
Most of MTV output is videos and concerts, but there is also
a programme called *Unplugged*, where major artists play
(9)..... and acoustic in front of a small studio audience. **LIFE**
In addition to music, the channel's programmes deal with news,
movie information and comedy. MTV has also broadcast special
reports on racism, (10)..... and unemployed teenagers. **IMMIGRATE**

Exercise 2: Read the text and choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Film Music

In the (0)..... days of the cinema, before sound was introduced, silent films were (1)..... by a pianist, or even a small orchestra playing in the cinema itself. One reason for this was to cover up the noise of the projector. However, a more important role was to provide support for what was going on in the film, and (2)..... the audience through the story. Different kinds of music were (3)..... with different situations, such as fights, chases, romantic scenes and so on. Music was also used to identify the geographical location or historical setting of the story. In addition, individual characters often had their own tune, which could also (4)..... what sort of person they were.

Music (5)..... something extra to what was happening on the flat screen. It could create atmosphere and (6)..... the involvement of the audience, one moment encouraging them to relax, the next developing a (7)..... of tension. And all this was done without any words being spoken.

Audiences at that time would have been (8)..... with the musical language connected with the traditions of popular theatre, and many of these were (9)..... to the new medium of the cinema. Today, although the films produced may be technically very different from before, much of the musical history still (10).....

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 0. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. early | B. starting |
| C. beginning | D. original |
| 1. A. pursued | B. taken |
| C. chased | D. accompanied |
| 2. A. persuade | B. guide |
| C. follow | D. send |
| 3. A. associated | B. united |
| C. joined | D. collected |
| 4. A. point | B. indicate |
| C. paint | D. draw |
| 5. A. placed | B. made |
| C. added | D. put |
| 6. A. increase | B. rise |
| C. grow | D. lift |
| 7. A. look | B. meaning |
| C. sight | D. sense |

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 8. | A. popular | B. educated |
| | C. familiar | D. experienced |
| 9. | A. transferred | B. moved |
| | C. carried | D. transported |
| 10. | A. remains | B. stays |
| | C. keeps | D. rests |

IV. WRITING: Writing a profile

Exercise 1: Complete the profile of Charles Chaplin by making sentences from the sets of words given. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Charles Chaplin / born / 1889.*

Charles Chaplin was born in 1889......

1. He / marry / three times / and have / eleven children.

.....

2. Chaplin / well-known worldwide / as / comic actor / film director.

.....

3. He / make / many short films.

.....

4. He also / produce / act in / and direct / eleven full-length films.

.....

5. His last film / be / *A Countess from Hong Kong* / 1967.

.....

6. Chaplin / die / 1977 / age / 88.

.....

Exercise 2: Write a profile of William Shakespeare using the prompts given.

Name: William Shakespeare

Born: April 16, 1564

Place of birth: Stratford-on-Avon.

Moved to London: when young

35 years old: already a well-known writer

Artistic works: many plays, some poems

Kinds of plays: history play, tragedy, and comedy

Died: 1616

Considered a genius with many ideas about life, and with a wonderful way with words.

Riddles

Find one word for both meanings in each case.

1. part of a plant
a page of a book
2. part of a tree
the noise a dog makes
3. living thing that is not an animal
a factory
4. the hard centre of a cherry, peach, etc.
a piece of rock

UNIT 13

FILM AND CINEMA

Theme	Film and cinema
Grammar	Attitudinal Adjectives; Articles (<i>a, an, and the</i>) <i>It was not until ... that ...</i>
Vocabulary	Entertainment, types of films
Function	Talking about Films and Cinema and their Effects.
Writing	Writing a Description of a Film

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Put the words from the list in the correct column with the consonant /f/ or /v/. The first one has been done as an example.

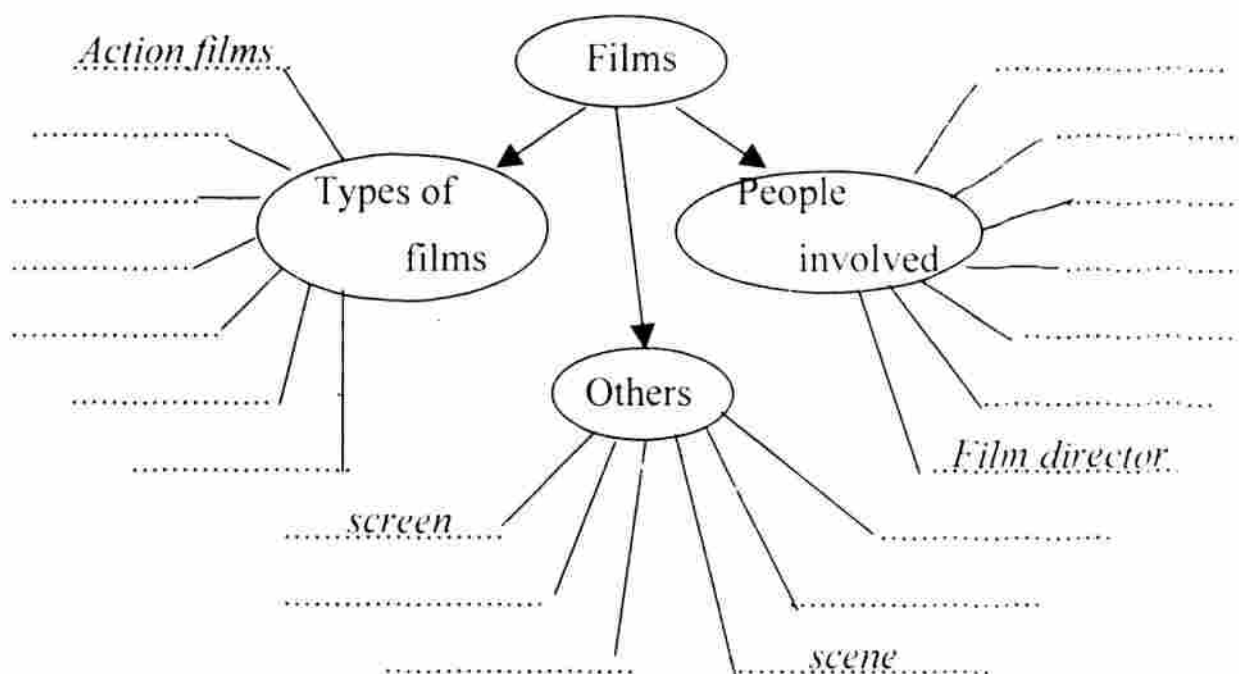
<u>List of words</u>		/f/	/v/
film	find	.....<i>film</i>.....	.....<i>have</i>
life	have	.....	.....
live	laugh	.....	.....
roof	value	.....	.....
fashion	vary	.....	.....
revise	belief	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Tick (✓) the correct column for the stress pattern of each word. The first one has been done as an example.

stress pattern words	● ●	● ●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●●
enough		✓				
history						
discover						
sequence						
existence						
introduce						
definition						
decade						
replace						

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Complete the chart about films.



Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with some of the key words from above. The first one has been done as an example.

0. The director decided to shoot the*scene*..... in black and white.
1. The person who tells the actors and actresses what to do is the
2. One small part of a film is called a
3. We go to the or to see a film.
4. Somebody who reviews new films is a
5. I'd like to sit at the back. I don't like being too near the
6. Many people prefer dubbed films, because it's annoying to see and read the at the same time.
7. The person who writes the dialogues for a film is the
8. A film that presents actual events is called a
9. I got a bit confused. The was too complicated for me.
10. Most Hong Kong films are when they are shown in Vietnam.

Exercise 3: Complete the following conversation. Use the correct form -ing or -ed of the word given in brackets. The first one has been done as an example.

- Anne: That was an (0).....*exciting*..... (excite) film, wasn't it?
- Allen: Oh, do you think so? I'm (1)..... (surprise) you liked it. I thought it was rather (2)..... (disappoint).
- Anne: Well, I was (3)..... (puzzle) once or twice. I didn't understand the whole story. It was (4)..... (confuse) in places. But the end was good.
- Allen: I was (5)..... (bore) most of the time. I didn't find it very (6)..... (interest).

Exercise 4: Rewrite the sentences using the structures *It was not until... that...* and *Not until ...*. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Most of us did not study English until we began lower secondary school.
It was not until we began lower secondary school that we studied English.
Not until we began lower secondary school did we study English.
1. The party didn't come to an end until midnight.

2. He didn't stop drinking until he got part of his stomach removed.

3. We couldn't make him change his mind until his teacher talked to him.

4. Tom didn't go to bed until he could solve the math problems.

5. Mr. Minh didn't retire until he was too weak to work.

Exercise 5: Fill in each of the gaps with *a, an, the* or *0* (no article). The first one has been done as an example.

(1).....⁰..... **Victoria Peak**

(2)..... Victoria Peak is (3)..... favourite attraction to both (4)..... visitors and (5)..... locals, and it is (6)..... best place to view (7)..... city and (8)..... harbour. (9)..... tram rides to (10)..... top of (11)..... peak takes eight minutes. At (12)..... top there is (13)..... observation deck, (14)..... shops and (15)..... restaurants.

Exercise 6: These sentences have errors. Find the errors and correct them. The first one has been done as an example.

0. ~~The~~ life is not always easy.
1. I need new watch. What model do you suggest?
2. Calcium is mineral.
3. Let's sit in a first row so that we can see the actors clearly.
4. A book I lent you is about articles and how they are used.
5. I don't really like the dogs, but my neighbour has a dog that I'm very fond of.
6. The computers have changed our lives.
7. A garlic can help fight certain diseases.
8. If there are no chairs left in the room, you'll have to sit on floor.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text below and then do the exercises that follow.

CARTOON FILMS

Cartoon films have very few limits. If you can draw something, you can make it move on the cinema screen. The use of new ideas and advanced computer programs means that cartoons are becoming exciting again for people of all ages.

By the end of the 1970s, the cinema world had decided that cartoons were only for children.

But soon afterwards, one or two directors had some original new ideas. They proved that it was possible to make films in which both adults and children could share the fun.

However, not every cartoon film was successful. *The Black Cauldron*, for example, failed, mainly because it was too frightening for children and too childish for adults. Directors learnt from this mistake, and the film companies began to make large amounts of money again.

a. Read the statements and then tick (✓) the correct column True (T) or False (F) for each, according to the information given. The first one has been done as an example.

	True	False
0 Cartoon films don't have many limits.	...✓...
1. They are becoming exciting for young people only.
2. By the late 20 th century, cartoons were decided to be only for children.
3. Some cartoon films were not successful.
4. <i>The Black Cauldron</i> was suitable for adults.
5. <i>The Black Cauldron</i> was not suitable for children because it was so frightening.

b. Answer the following questions.

- Besides new ideas, what helps cartoons become exciting again?
.....
- When did cartoon films begin to be made for both adults and children?
.....
- Why was *The Black Cauldron* mentioned in the last paragraph?
.....
- Why was *The Black Cauldron* not successful?
.....
- How could film companies make large amounts of money again?
.....

IV. WRITING: Describing a Film

Exercise 1: Read the description of a film and then answer the questions.

I've just seen a great film, which showed some very exciting future technology. It was set in the near future where cyberspace is considered a real place. Created using virtual reality (VR), it seems so real that the characters sometimes forget about the real world.

In the film, surfing the Internet seems really fun. People do not use web browsers any more. In stead, they wear VR headsets with lots of sensors attached. The Internet is a lot more interactive than it is now - you can actually walk into websites and interact with everything on them.

You must see this film at the cinema so you can enjoy the amazing multi-surround sound effects.

1. What is the film about?
.....
2. Where was it set?
.....
3. How was it created?
.....
4. What was the film like?
.....
5. How do people in the film use the Internet?
.....
6. What is the Internet like in the film?
.....
7. Does the writer like the film?
.....
8. What does he suggest you do?
.....

Exercise 2: Write a description of a film you have seen, using the following questions as suggestions.

1. What is the title of the film?
2. What kind of film is it?

3. What is the story about?
4. Who are the main characters?
5. What happened to the characters?
6. How does it end? (with a happy or unhappy ending?)

NATURE'S RECORDS

Nature's Records

Mountains:

- *The highest in the world is Mount Everest (8,848m).*
- *The second highest is Mount McKinley in North America (6,193m)*

Oceans:

- *The deepest in the world is The Pacific (11,022m).*
- *The second deepest in the world is The Atlantic (9,560m).*

Seas:

- *The warmest in the world is The Persian Gulf (36°C).*
- *The second warmest is The Red Sea (32°C).*

Rivers:

- *The longest in the world is The Nile (6,670km).*
- *The second longest is The Amazon in South America (6,448km).*

Places:

- *The hottest place in the world is El Azizia, Libya (58°C).*
- *The second hottest is in the world is Death Valley, California (57°C).*

UNIT 14

THE WORLD CUP

Theme	The World Cup and Other Sports
Grammar	<i>Will</i> vs. <i>Be Going to</i> ; <i>Will</i> to make Predictions; <i>Will</i> to give offers
Vocabulary	Sports
Function	Talking about the World Cup and Other Sport Events.
Writing	Writing an Announcement

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words contain the consonant sound /g/; the others the consonant sound /k/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first ones have been done as examples.

<u>Words</u>	/g/	/k/	<u>Words</u>	/g/	/k/
good✓....	quick	.....	....✓....
gather	organise	.....	.....
chemistry	captain	.....	.....
gain	contact	.....	.....
score	gold	.....	.....
walk	careful	.....	.....
character	ground	.....	.....

Exercise 2: Circle the correct answers to the following questions.

- Which of the following does not contain the sound /g/?
A. Germany B. get C. guide D. girl
- Which of the following contains the sound /k/?
A. scene B. scared C. chain D. science
- All of the following contain the sound /k/ EXCEPT
A. cold B. cure C. century D. come
- Which of the following does not contain the sound /k/?
A. wake B. mark C. scissors D. ski
- All of the following contain the sound /g/ EXCEPT
A. guard B. together C. forget D. manager

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Match a word in column A with a suitable definition in column B. The first one has been done as an example.

A	B
0. event	a. gain a goal in a game
1. audience	b. the man who controls a football match.
2. defeat	c. any of the competitions in a sports programme
3. tournament	d. a person or team that has defeated all others in a competition
4. champion	e. a series of contests
5. referee	f. a group of people who come to watch a game
6. participate in	g. see something happening
7. score	h. win a victory
8. witness	i. take part in

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with a suitable word from above. Remember to put the words in the correct form. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Rivalco*scored*..... an amazing goal from a free kick in the last minute.
1. Over twenty countries the sporting event and Brazil won the gold medal.
2. For winter sports, figure skating has the biggest and the most expensive tickets.
3. That was a deliberate foul and the sent him off with a red card.
4. The Olympic Games are among the most popular sporting in the world.
5. Allen all the other competitors and won the gold medal.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with *will* or *be going to*. The first one has been done as an example.

0. He *is going to*..... leave tomorrow morning. That's his plan.
1. 'Have you got tickets for the play?'
 'Yes, I see it on Saturday.'
2. Tim be eighteen next Thursday.
3. Yes, I know. He have a meal in a restaurant with a few friends.
4. Many people think Brazil win the game.
5. 'Can someone answer the phone for me?'
 'I do it.'
6. Look at the clouds. It rain.
7. I think you like it if you try.
8. We cook a special dinner tonight. Would you like to come and join us?

Exercise 4: Read the sentences below and say if *will* and *be going to* are used to express intentions (I), or make decisions (D), predictions (P) or offers (O). The first one has been done as an example.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 0. It's raining hard. I'll take a taxi. |D..... |
| 1. What are you going to do after finishing high school? | ..... |
| 2. One day people will come to live on Mars. | ..... |
| 3. I'm going to send him a present for his birthday. | ..... |
| 4. I'll help you with the washing-up. | ..... |
| 5. We are going to Paris for a holiday. | ..... |
| 6. We are having a dinner party tomorrow night. | ..... |
| 7. I'll finish it tomorrow. | ..... |
| 8. I think it will rain soon. | ..... |
| 9. -'There's someone at the door.' - 'OK. I'll answer it.' | ..... |
| 10. I don't think Jack will lend you his book again. | ..... |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in each line. The first one has been done for you as an example.

JUDO

Judo is a sport that has achieved great (0)....*popularity*..... in **POPULAR**
many parts of the world. It was (1)..... developed **ORIGIN**
in Japan in the late 19th century based on ancient methods of
self-defence. There are two (2)..... Although they **FIGHT**
use physical (3)..... against each other, they are **VIOLENT**
(4)..... to their opponent and bow to each other **RESPECT**
before and after each contest.

Judo is an (5)..... sport to take up because the only **EXPENSIVE**
equipment you need is the special loose-fitting suit. It is very
suitable for (6)..... if they join a club where the **YOUNG**
(7)..... are properly qualified and pay enough **INSTRUCT**
attention to safety. Although Judo is a physically
(8)..... sport which requires a lot of **DEMAND**
(9)..... practice and skill, there are many people **STRONG**
who find it (10)..... as a means of relaxation in **ENJOY**
their spare time.

Exercise 2: Read the text and choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space. The first one has been done for you as an example.

A Match Report

"This is an (0)..... fantastic match. We (1)..... ninety minutes
and there are three minutes of stoppage time to play. The (2)..... is
France 3 - Spain 3. If it stays like this, there (3)..... extra time and if
that doesn't produce a winner, (4)..... go to penalties.

Right from the kick-off both teams (5)..... and with so many chances
created it was (6)..... that there was only one goal in the first half.

That was (7)..... by France - a brilliant shot by Thierry Henry. The Spanish (8)..... must have said something to his players at half-time because in the second half they were on fire. They scored three times in twenty minutes, two for Raul and one for Sergi. (9)..... France came back. Zidane (10)..... it 2-3 and then a fantastic goal by Pires levelled the scores again.”

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| 0. | A. absolutely | B. extremely |
| | C. fully | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. entirely |
| 1. | A. are playing | B. play |
| | C. have played | D. have been played |
| 2. | A. point | B. score |
| | C. mark | D. place |
| 3. | A. will be | B. is |
| | C. has | D. will have |
| 4. | A. there will | B. it will |
| | C. we will | D. they will |
| 5. | A. scored | B. fought |
| | C. stroke | D. attacked |
| 6. | A. incredible | B. believable |
| | C. surprised | D. impossible |
| 7. | A. scored | B. played |
| | C. resulted | D. kicked |
| 8. | A. referee | B. players |
| | C. team | D. coach |
| 9. | A. Although | B. Despite |
| | C. But | D. Because |
| 10. | A. did | B. made |
| | C. worked | D. scored |

IV. WRITING: Writing an announcement

An announcement should include these things:

- What the event is
- When and where it will take place
- Who can come / join / ...

Exercise 1: Complete the following announcement by making sentences from the sets of words given.

Viet Nam National Football Association

Cup Final

1. There / be / football match / Thong Nhat Stadium / 5 pm / Saturday / June 20.

.....

2. Hoang Anh Gia Lai / play / against / Gach Dong Tam Long An / National Championship Cup.

.....

3. Tickets / sell / Thong Nhat Stadium / Monday / June 15.

.....

Exercise 2: There's going to be a volleyball game between Grade 10 team and Grade 11 team this weekend. Write an announcement for this event.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

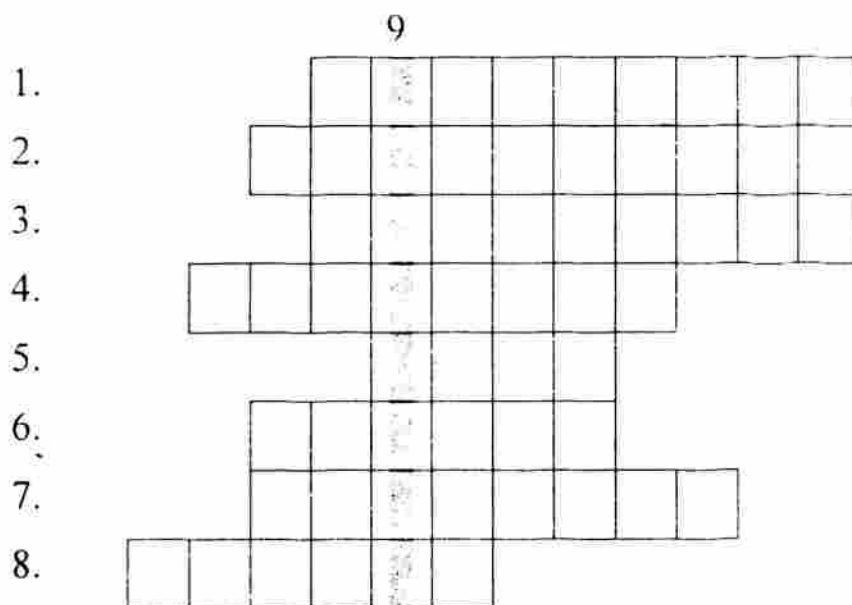
.....

Progress Test Five

(Units 12 - 14)

I. VOCABULARY

Word grid: Use the clues to help you complete the grid with words related to sports. When you have all the answers you will find an extra item of vocabulary for number 9 down.



1. Canada's national sport, played by two teams of skaters, using long sticks to hit a rubber disc.
2. This includes things like running, jumping, javelin, etc.
3. A game similar to tennis.
4. This sport is done in water.
5. This sport is played on horseback.
6. It's a popular winter sport.
7. It's a popular sport, played with a ball.
8. It's a violent sport.

II. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓); if a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space provided. The first two have been done as examples.

SPORTS FANS

0. For many people, sport is the most important one thing in their *one*
 00. lives. In a great many countries all over the world, football, for *✓*
 1. example, is followed with enormous passion by millions of
 2. people. For such as fans, football is much more than just a game
 3. - it has a big effect on their emotions. If the team that they
 4. support it wins, they are extremely happy but if it should lose,
 5. they can become extremely depressed, angry and even go
 6. aggressive. They regard the players in their team as heroes if
 7. they play well but they quickly change their opinion if they start
 8. to play so badly. In some places they celebrate all night if their
 9. team wins an important game and some fans even they give their
 10. children the names of their favourite players. The fortunes of a
 11. team can affect to the mood of a whole town or country - if it
 12. has won a big competition, production in factories can increase
 13. because of the workers are happy. Some people find this attitude
 14. to sport ridiculous. They cannot understand that why it is
 15. possible for adults to get so much excited about a group of
 16. people kicking a ball around a field. They think that these kind
 17. fans are childish and as far as they are concerned, fans who like
 18. that take sport far too seriously.

B. Use the word given in capital letters to form a word that fits in the space. The first one has been done as an example.

The cinema is one of the most popular forms of (0) *entertainment*

in the world. Its (1)..... means that blockbuster
 movies are seen by millions worldwide.

**ENTERTAIN
 POPULAR**

Because of this, the messages they give out are seen as

(2)..... important. Psychologists argue that film-
 watching isn't always (3)..... fun and are concerned
 about the (4)..... effects it may have.

EXTREME

HARM

DAMAGE

Black actors and women are (5)..... with the

SATISFY

number and type of roles available to them. With one or two (6)..... the latter have **EXCEPT**
 (7)..... had to play simple characters dependent on **TRADITION**
 strong male leading actors.
 Another important concern is (8)..... in films. **VIOLENT**
 With the (9)..... in the video industry, violent films **GROW**
 are coming into the home and are (10)..... available **EASY**
 to young viewers.

C. Read the text and fill in each of the spaces with a suitable article a, an, the or ϕ if no article is needed. The first one has been done as an example.

Although (0).....*the*..... common cold is generally not serious, it causes (1)..... people to be absent from (2)..... work and go to (3)..... doctor more often than (4)..... other illnesses. (5)..... majority of colds come from (6)..... contact with (7)..... surfaces that (8)..... people touch frequently. People transit (9)..... cold viruses on these surfaces to their eyes, noses, and mouths. Once (10)..... symptoms appear, there are many treatments for relieving (11)..... discomfort. Whatever (12)..... person does, unfortunately, (13)..... cold will probably still last from six to ten days.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the spaces. The first one has been done as an example.

The London Marathon

The London Marathon is (0)..... best known long-distance races in the world. Some of the most famous long-distance runners have competed (1)..... But (2)..... makes it different from many other great sporting events is the fact that ordinary people can (3)..... part alongside international stars.

The race was the idea of Chris Brasher, a former Olympic athlete. In 1979, friends (4)..... him about the New York Marathon, during which the runners are encouraged to carry on to the end of the course by the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators. He flew to the USA (5)..... in the race and was so impressed by it (6)..... he decided to organise a similar event in Britain. Many problems had to be overcome before the first London Marathon took place in 1981. Chris Brasher still takes a keen interest (7)..... the event, even though he is no longer the organiser.

A total of around 300,000 runners have completed the race, with a record of 25,194 finishing in 1984. Numbers are limited (8)..... the streets of London are too narrow to accommodate all those who would like to run. Each year more than 70,000 apply for the 26,000 places in the race. (9)..... of thousands of spectators line the route and at least a hundred countries televise it. Over the years, since the first race was held, an estimated \$75 million has been (10)..... for charity by the runners.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. one of the | B. one the | C. the | D. one |
| 1. | A. in | B. against it | C. in it | D. with it |
| 2. | A. what | B. that | C. which | D. who |
| 3. | A. play | B. participate | C. be | D. take |
| 4. | A. talked | B. told | C. said | D. spoke |
| 5. | A. running | B. run | C. to run | D. for running |
| 6. | A. which | B. that | C. and | D. so |
| 7. | A. of | B. in | C. by | D. on |
| 8. | A. because | B. although | C. despite | D. however |
| 9. | A. Hundred | B. A hundred | C. Hundreds | D. The hundred |
| 10. | A. risen | B. done | C. contributed | D. raised |

B. Read the text and choose the best answers to the questions.

"The best age to start learning the violin is **between** three and six," says Margaret Porter, a violinist and music teacher. "It's the time when you are learning about the world." Margaret, who lives in London, prefers to take pupils at three and four, although she has made lots of exceptions for keen five-year-olds. When she started teaching the violin in 1972, her first class consisted of her children's five-year-old school friends.

Margaret's pupils have group lessons. Each group has about a dozen pupils and each lesson lasts an hour, once a fortnight. In addition, each pupil has

one individual lesson a week with her. Parents also have to attend the classes. It is important that the parents take an active interest in the lessons.

From the earliest lessons pupils learn to play by ear. They do not even try to read music until they have been playing for several years, and for a long time there is a big difference between their playing and reading of music. Margaret says that her method is not supposed to produce great violinists, and always suggests that pupils who perform particularly well should leave and study the violin using more traditional methods.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
 - A. explain why Margaret likes teaching the violin.
 - B. describe a different way of learning the violin.
 - C. give advice on how to find a music teacher.
 - D. explain why Margaret has a lot of pupils.
2. Why should we read the text?
 - A. to discover how Margaret learnt the violin.
 - B. to learn why it is important to read music.
 - C. to find out about Margaret's teaching method.
 - D. to learn why children should play the violin.
3. What opinion does Margaret have about her best pupils?
 - A. They ought to find another teacher.
 - B. They will become great violinists using her method.
 - C. They could try harder.
 - D. They take several years to learn to read music.
4. Who were Margaret's first pupils?
 - A. her children.
 - B. three and four-year-olds.
 - C. her own friends.
 - D. her children's friends.
5. Which of the following is true?
 - A. The pupils have only one lesson a fortnight.
 - B. Each pupil has three lessons a fortnight.
 - C. Margaret doesn't take pupils who are five years old or more.
 - D. Margaret's method is traditional.

IV. WRITING

Write a profile of Thomas Edison, using the prompts given below.

Name:	Thomas Alva Edison
Date of birth:	11 February, 1847
Place of birth:	Milan, Ohio, USA
7 years old:	move to Michigan with family
Education:	school: 2 months; from mother, mostly self-educated
Inventions:	electric light, record player, motion picture camera, and many other things.
Died:	October 18, 1931, in West Orange, New Jersey.

Puzzles

Puzzle it out: Who won the cup?

Read through the sentences below, then see if you can fill in the names of the football teams on the chart and thus find out who won the Cup.

Quarter-final	Semi-final	Final
<div>..... 2</div> <div>..... 1</div>	<div>} 0</div> <div>} 1</div>	<div>} 1</div> <div>} 3</div>
<div>..... 2</div> <div>..... 4</div>		
<div>..... 1</div> <div>..... 0</div>	<div>} 3</div> <div>} 2</div>	
<div>..... 2</div> <div>..... 3</div>		
Winner:		

Arsenal lost by one goal in the semi-final.

Ipswich scored two goals in the quarter-final.

Manchester United beat Leeds.

Aston Villa scored one goal less than the team they beat in the semi-final.

Tottenham played Arsenal in the quarter-final.

Liverpool beat Cardiff by twice as many goals in the quarter-final.

Leeds lost 0 - 1 in the quarter-final.

UNIT 15

CITIES

Theme	Cities
Grammar	Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clauses; <i>Although</i> to Connect Contrasting Ideas
Vocabulary	Regions, Facilities, Descriptive Adjectives
Function	Talking about some Big Cities in the World.
Writing	Describing a City

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words have the consonant /θ/; and the others the consonant /ð/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first one has been done as an example.

<i>Words \ Consonants</i>	<i>/θ/</i>	<i>/ð/</i>
thick	✓	
there		
though		
theatre		
bath		
southern		
both		
breathe		
through		

Exercise 2: Read the sentences and **highlight** the words with the sound /θ/, and **underline** the words with /ð/.

1. Don't bother to think of those who only think of themselves.
2. She thought of buying new clothes for her mother for her birthday.
3. The thin boy that showed you the way is over there.

4. Although it's nothing special, he thinks it's worth seeing.
5. Arthur's mother is both an author and an athlete.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word from the box. The first one has been done for you as an example.

famous	attracts	founded
population	mingled	financial
convenient	suburbs	stressful

0. Our city is *famous* as a cultural and tourist centre.
1. Living in the city is very as you can get access to almost everything.
2. This centre was years ago but not many people know about it.
3. Cars and buses make it possible for people to live in the and work in the city.
4. Tokyo and New York are major centres in the world.
5. Mexico City is not very large but its is approximately 10 millions.
6. The policemen with the crowd in an attempt to find out the offenders.
7. The new shopping mall a large number of customers.
8. While some people prefer to live in the city, others find it very

Exercise 2: Rewrite the paragraph about a story including the extra information from the box. Add one piece of information to the sentences where suitable, put commas where needed, and make any other necessary changes. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Murder At The Station by Lorraine Small. Episode 5. Trouble

0. ... *who is travelling to London because of a mysterious letter* ... on the 6.15. The story so far: Jane Platt is the only person who
1.

witnesses a murder at Victoria Station. The detective then disappears. Jane goes to an office in Solo to answer the letter she
 2.
 had received. There she discovers that her Uncle Gordon has sent
 3.
 her a small box which she is only to open if in trouble. Jane is
 4.
 suspicious of the box. They go to Scotland Yard and see Inspector
 5.
 Greves, who has not heard of the Victoria Station Murder. Jane
 6.
 gives Inspector Groves the murdered man's ticket. Then Jane
 7.
 and Tony decide to go to Redhill. On the train they meet
 8.
 a man who says he knows her Uncle Gordon. Now read on.

Extra information:

- a. She gives her statement to the detective.
- b. She gives the box to her friend Tony.
- c. His face is somehow familiar to Jane.
- ~~d. Jane Platt is travelling to London because of a mysterious letter.~~
- e. Redhill was the town the murdered man had come from.
- f. The Victoria Station murder was not reported to the police.
- g. Jane's parents have never mentioned an Uncle Gordon.
- h. Her Uncle Gordon lives in South America.
- i. She found the ticket beside his body.

Exercise 3: Combine the sentences using *Although*. The first one has been done as an example.

0. The weather is disagreeable in this town. I enjoy living here.

Although the weather is disagreeable in this town, I enjoy living here.

1. Jack has a car. He rarely drives it.

.....

2. She knew it was dangerous. She still wanted to go.
.....
3. It was sunny. It was very cold.
.....
4. Minh has been living in the USA for a few years. He can't speak a word of English.
.....
5. His uncle is very rich. He doesn't want to spend money.
.....
6. I told the truth about the UFO. Nobody believed me.
.....
7. We waited for hours. John didn't come.
.....
8. I liked the coat very much. I decided not to buy it.
.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Read the text and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the spaces.

An Important English Town

The site of the town of Winchester was a natural place for a settlement, at the point (1)..... a river cut through the chalk of the southern hillsides. A simple camp at St Catherine's Hill was the earliest (2)..... use of the site. This was (3)..... by an Iron Age hill-fort, but this was left (4)..... by 100 BC. (5)..... the Romans who finally established the town and surrounded it with a defensive wall for (6)..... of their people and trade.

With the building of its first cathedral in the seventh century, the town became (7)..... important religious centre. Later, King Alfred, who had (8)..... pushed back the invading Danes, moved his palace to Winchester. The town then experienced rapid development, and its central role in English history (9)..... in 1066 when the conquering Normans, like Alfred, (10)..... Winchester their capital.

- | | | |
|----|----------|------------|
| 1. | A. which | B. where |
| | C. when | D. that |
| 2. | A. know | B. knowing |
| | C. knew | D. known |

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|
| 3. | A. followed
C. follow | B. following
D. the follow |
| 4. | A. inhabited
C. uninhabit | B. uninhabited
D. inhabit |
| 5. | A. It was
C. There were | B. They were
D. - |
| 6. | A. protecting
C. protect | B. protection
D. the protection |
| 7. | A. a
C. the | B. an
D. - |
| 8. | A. successfully
C. succeeded | B. successful
D. success |
| 9. | A. was underlining
C. was underlined | B. underlined
D. had underlined |
| 10. | A. did
C. invented | B. made
D. regarded |

Exercise 2: Read the text and do the exercises that follow.

Mexico City

Mexico City is a popular place for tourists. Every year thousands of people go to Mexico City. They visit the old and beautiful buildings. In Mexico City's museums, they learn about the history of Mexico. In the restaurants, they enjoy the spicy and delicious Mexican food.

Mexico City is growing quickly. In 1970, the city had about 9 million people. Now it has about 20 million. All these people are causing problems for the city. There are not enough jobs. Also, there is not enough housing. Large families have to live together in small homes. Many homes do not have water. They also do not have bathrooms or electricity. The Mexican government is worried about all these problems. It is working hard to make life better in the city.

Why is Mexico City growing so fast? Where are all these people coming from? They are coming to the city from the country. Life is hard on the farms in Mexico. Most people on farms have to live a very simple life. They have no extra money for modern things. People think life in the city must be better. So they leave their farms and move to Mexico City.

All around the world, large cities have the same problems. One of them is air pollution. Mexico City has bad air. It is dirty and unhealthy. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. Many Mexicans now own their own cars and drive in the city. The factories in the area also cause air pollution. These factories

put a lot of smoke into the air. It is not easy to clean up the air in a large city. The government has to make new laws, and everyone has to help.

1. What are the paragraphs about? Choose the best topic for each of the paragraphs.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Par. 1: | a. Mexican food
b. Mexico City
c. Mexico |
| Par. 2: | a. Large cities
b. Mexican government
c. Mexico City's problems |
| Par. 3: | a. Why people are moving to Mexico City
b. How Mexicans live in the country
c. Life in Mexico today |
| Par. 4: | a. Air pollution
b. Mexico City's air pollution
c. How factories cause air pollution |

2. Choose the best answers to the questions.

1. What can visitors enjoy doing in Mexico City?
.....
2. What are some problems resulting from overcrowding?
.....
3. What is life on the farms like?
.....
4. Why do people move to the city?
.....
5. According to the text, what causes air pollution in Mexico City?
.....
6. How does the government deal with the problems?
.....

IV. WRITING: Describing a city

Exercise 1: Read the description of Oxford town and complete the spaces with the pieces of information (A - E) given in the box.

Oxford is an exceptionally old university town, on the River Thames, about

60 miles from London. Unlike modern university towns, **1** , or on its own campus. Oxford's centre is the university; and all around the crossroads at the very heart of Oxford, Carfax, there are grey stone Colleges and other university buildings. In the centre you can also find interesting old pubs and paved passages. There are a lot of churches, **2** , such as the Ashmolean Museum, the 'round' library, the Bodleian and the Radcliffe Camera, with its domed roof. Like all English towns, there are parks and one 'The Parks', **3** . As you leave the centre **4** you can see industrial estates and a car factory in one direction; and in another, **5** . There is, in fact, quite a lot of industry in Oxford.

- A. and one or two really large and interesting buildings
- B. and go towards the outskirts of Oxford
- C. attractive and expensive suburbs
- D. is the leafy home of university cricket in the summer months
- E. where you usually find the university on the edge of the town

Exercise 2: Write a paragraph describing a city you know well or have lived in. You can use the following cues.

1. Where is it situated?
2. When (and by whom) was it founded?
3. What is it like in general?
4. What is its population?
5. What is it famous for?

Language notes:

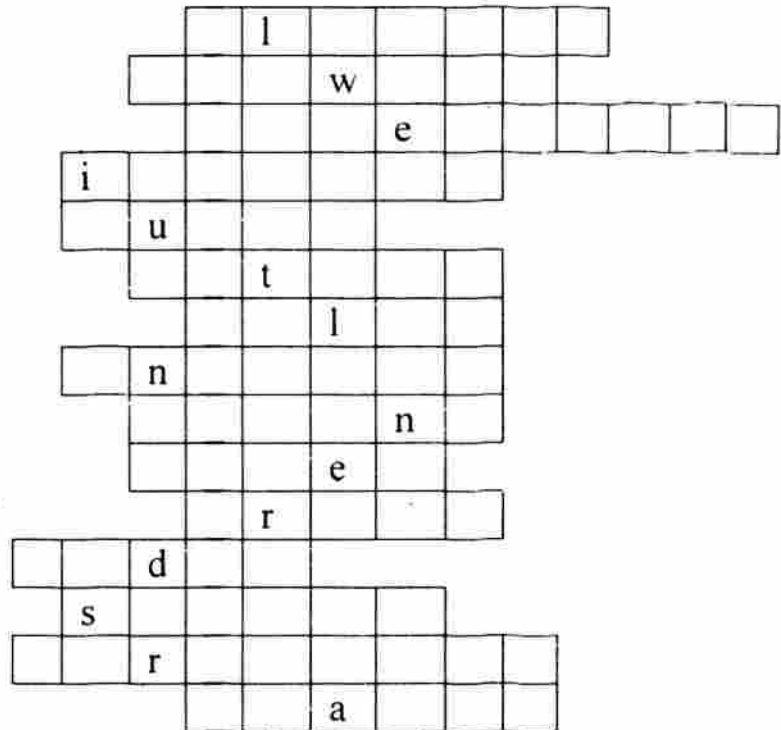
1. Location:
 - in the centre ...
 - in the north part of ...
 - in the south ...

2. Existence: - there is / there are / there have been ...
 - you can find ...
3. Special features: - ... of special interest is / are ...
 - one of the most interesting parts / places ...
 - ... is famous for / as a ...
4. The people: - population
 - what they are like

Word grid: Classifications

Write one name for each of the following groups. The first one has been done as an example.

1. shirt, blouse, tie, dress
2. rose, daffodil,
3. beautiful, heavy, thin
4. bee, ant, fly, mosquito
5. pop, rock, jazz
6. Paris, New York, Hue
7. cartoon, love story
8. bear, whale, dog, cat
9. Atlantic, Pacific, Indian
10. chess, domino, cards
11. pine, gum, oak, bamboo
12. newspaper, TV, radio
13. tennis, golf, football
14. table, chair, sofa
15. square, circle, triangle



UNIT 16

HISTORICAL PLACES

Theme	Historical Places
Grammar	Comparative and Superlative Adjectives Future Perfect and Future Perfect Progressive.
Vocabulary	Descriptive Adjectives, regions
Function	Talking about some Historical Places in Viet Nam;
Writing	Describing Charts

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Some of the following words contain the consonant sound /ʒ/; the others contain the consonant sound /ʃ/. Tick (✓) the correct column. The first ones have been done as examples.

<u>Words</u>	/ʒ/	/ʃ/
decision✓....
pollution
revision
conservation
social
erosion
collage

Exercise 2: Circle the correct answers to the following questions.

- Which of the following contains the sound /ʒ/?
A. vision B. action C. jealous D. girl
- Which of the following contains the sound /ʃ/?
A. scene B. sugar C. chain D. seed
- All of the following contain the sound /ʃ/ **EXCEPT**
A. shine B. machine C. chemistry D. facial
- Which of the following does not contain the sound /ʒ/?
A. decision B. inversion C. endangered D. collision
- All of the following contain the sound /ʃ/ **EXCEPT**
A. occupation B. conversation C. observation D. question

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Complete each of the sentences, using the comparative or superlative form of a word from the box. The first one has been done as an example.

large	quiet	expensive	hard-working
crowded	easily	good	nice
comfortable	narrow	healthy	

0. Your room looks much *larger than* mine.
1. You're making too much noise. Can you be a bit ?
2. That is the hotel in the region. Do you think you can afford it?
3. The room looks since you decorated it.
4. My parents like the countryside as it's living in a town.
5. There were a lot of students in the library. It was than usual.
6. You can find your way around if you run a smart car.
7. This flat is cheaper but it's the other one.
8. The path gets and as it goes further into the jungle.
9. Are girls slightly at exams than boys?
10. My youngest brother is much the rest of the family.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of *the future perfect* or *the future perfect continuous*. The first one has been done as an example.

0. I hope I *will have won* (win) lots of prizes before I'm twenty.
1. OK. I (finish) the report by 9 pm. so I should be home at about 9:30pm.
2. Her parents (be married) for 30 years next month.
3. By July this year, we (live) in this town for over ten years.

4. The company (sell) 1,000 cars by the end of the year.
5. Next time you see me I (pass) the driving test. I hope.
6. By the time we get to the beach, we (ride) for two hours.
7. Ann (work) as a teacher in this school for over twenty years in December.
8. When they get there, the film (already, start).

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and then read the statements that follow and decide if they are True (T) or False (F).

Hung Vuong Temple

Hung Vuong Temple is located in the native land, Hy Cuong village, Phong Chau Rural District, Vinh Phu province. It is accessible by road, by railroad or by air. The temple is associated with the fable of the Viet ancestors. Pilgrims from all over the country congregate and take part in the traditional festival held every year on the 10th day of the third lunar month in honour of our Great Ancestors, Hung Vuong Kings.

The Hung Temple Festival is imposing and appealing. The main service of the divine worship is held in the morning. The service is supposed to go through the holy rites and sacrifices to the Ancestors at the Supreme Temple. The sacrifices offered comprise a whole pig, a whole cow, and a whole goat with white sticky rice, coloured sticky rice, etc. Before then, a dancing group performs to welcome the Great Ancestors. After the resounding drumbeats, it is time for incense burners to show their respect to the Ancestors. Thousands of people from all over the country come to attend the grand festival every year.

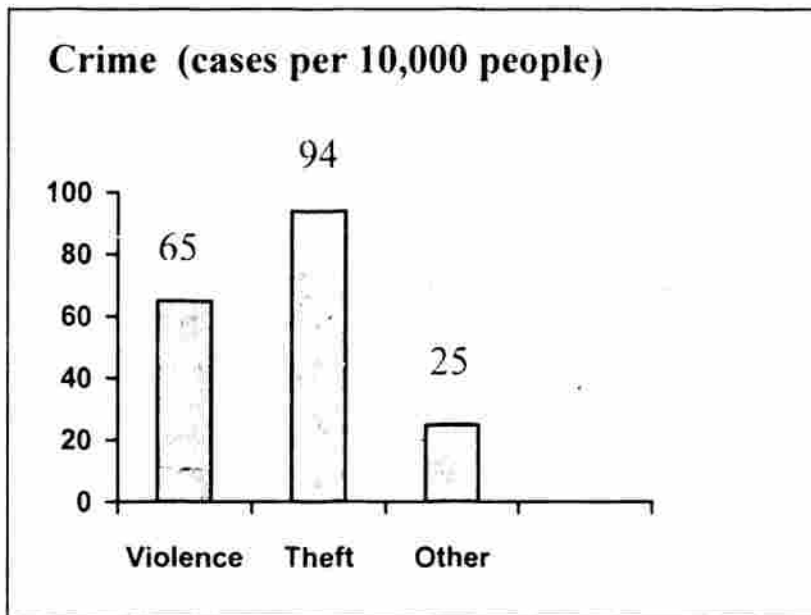
True or False?

1. Hung Vuong Temple is located in a northern part of the country.
2. It is impossible to get to the Temple by train.
3. There is an annual festival held in the Temple in honour of the Great Ancestors.
4. The festival takes place in 10 days.
5. The service mainly takes place at the Supreme Temple.

6. After the offerings, there is a dancing performance.
7. There are many people from different parts of the country coming to the festival every year.
8. The Great Ancestors refer to all the Kings.

IV. WRITING: Describing a chart

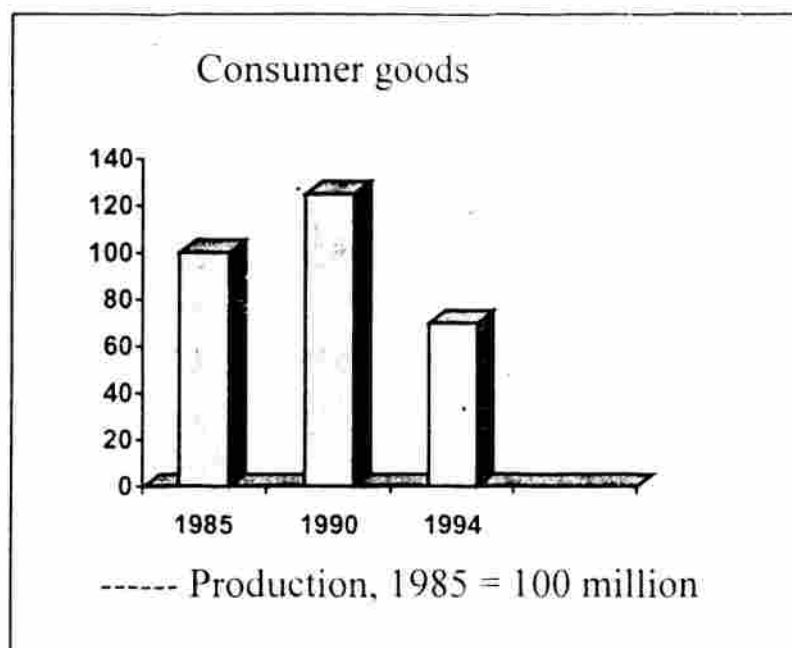
Exercise 1: Look at the chart and complete the description by filling in each of the spaces with a suitable word or phrase. The first one has been done as an example.



The chart (0)....*shows*.... the number of cases of crime categorized as (1)....., (2)....., and (3)..... per 10,000 people.

As can be seen, (4)..... is the most common crime, with (5)..... cases per 10,000 people. Slightly less common is (6)....., of which there are (7)..... cases. There are approximately (8)..... times more cases of theft and about 3 times more (9)..... of violence than of (10)..... crimes (25 cases).

Exercise 2: The following chart gives information on the production of consumer goods in Russia from 1985 to 1994. Look at the chart and write a description of the information in the chart.



Progress Test Six

(Units 15 - 16)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the sentence before it. The first one has been done as an example.

0. My father jogs in the park every morning; he is over seventy.
My father *...who is over seventy, jogs in the park every morning.*
1. The director was late this morning; he is nearly always on time.
The director
2. The living-room is much larger than the dining-room.
The dining-room is not
3. I've never heard a more interesting story.
It's the
4. The man is interviewing my niece. He is a film director.
The man
5. The washing machine is out of order again; this is a big nuisance.
The washing machine
6. Jim has got a lot of qualifications but he hasn't got a job.
Although Jim
7. He has two sisters; both of them work in television.
He has
8. The Nile in Egypt is longer than any other river in the world.
The Nile

B. Each of the following sentences has a mistake. Underline it and write the correct word or phrase in the space provided. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Although he is old but he is still very strong *Although or but*
1. Don't worry. I'm sure Anne will have passed the test.

2. Van Mieu which was built in 1070, is a famous historical and cultural relic in Ha Noi.
3. I don't think you can drive the car this weekend. The repair won't finish by then.
4. What is the larger city in your country?
5. It's becoming hard and hard to find a job in this city.
6. His ill was not as serious as we thought.
7. I think health and happiness are much more important money.
8. The weather was not so good although we all enjoyed our holiday.

C. Read the text and complete each space with a suitable relative pronoun. The first one has been done as an example.

The two old ladies (1).....*who*..... lived next door were called Janet and Martha. They were sisters, and had lived there all their lives. Martha was the quiet one, (2)..... stayed at home and did the housework. She always wore a white apron, (3)..... never looked dirty. Janet, (4)..... was more sociable, was a secretary until she reached sixty and retired. "I've had enough of that office," she told Martha. But that wasn't the real reason (5)..... she stopped working. She had always dreamed of going on a long, expensive holiday, to beautiful cities, (6)..... she could spend days in art galleries and museums, and to white sandy beaches, (7)..... she could sunbathe and swim. And now she had the time and the money to do (8)..... she wanted. But she knew that Martha, (9)..... was so different from her, and (10)..... only interest was the house, would not like the idea.

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the spaces.

"The history of York is the history of England." That's what King George VI (1)..... about the city which (2)..... lived through 1900 years of history. You can (3)..... York on guided bus tours, on river cruises, or just by walking round (4)..... old city walls.

(5)..... the Romans arrived in England, they made York an important centre (6)..... people studied, worked and lived. In the Middle Ages there was more building, as you (7)..... see from the old wooden houses and narrow streets. Perhaps the people of York are most proud of their wonderful cathedral, the Minster, which can be (8)..... from almost everywhere in the city.

Today there (9)..... museums and churches to visit; there are also lots of cafes and restaurants, so I promise you (10)..... leave York hungry!

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. say | B. told | C. said | D. tells |
| 2. A. has | B. have | C. had | D. having |
| 3. A. visiting | B. to visit | C. visitor | D. visit |
| 4. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. some |
| 5. A. While | B. When | C. Because | D. Before |
| 6. A. where | B. which | C. whose | D. who |
| 7. A. must | B. could | C. can | D. cannot |
| 8. A. seeing | B. saw | C. see | D. seen |
| 9. A. is | B. are | C. were | D. was |
| 10. A. won't | B. will | C. aren't | D. going to |

B. Read the text and do the exercises that follow.

LONDON

London is a big city, but many of the people who live there regard it as a number of small towns put together. Each district has its own identity and atmosphere and some parts are even described by their inhabitants as 'villages'. Much of the centre of the city consists of shops and businesses and the majority of people live in the suburbs. A great many of them travel to work in the city every day by train, bus, tube or car; this is called commuting. Commuters might spend as much as two hours every morning getting to work and another two hours getting home again. The cost of living in London is higher than in most other parts of Britain, and many people are paid extra money on top of their salaries because of this. Millions of visitors come to London every year from all over the world to see the famous sights, such as Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives, and many other historic buildings. London is also very famous for its theatres, red buses and black taxis. Some people find it a noisy, dirty place but it has

many large, pleasant parks where everyone can enjoy some peace and quiet. London has many attractions, both for people from overseas and for people from other parts of Britain.

a. Read the statements about London, and say if they are True or False. Tick the correct column.

	True	False
1. All the districts of London are similar.
2. Only a minority of people live in the city centre.
3. Commuting is the regular travelling by bus, train, or car between the work place and home.
4. The cost of living in London is higher than in any other parts of Britain.
5. Some people think London a noisy and dirty place because it has many large parks.
6. London has few attractions for visitors from overseas and from other parts of Britain.

b. Answer the following questions.

- What is London like according to many people living there?
.....
- What are most common in the centre of the city?
.....
- How long might it take commuters to travel to and from work?
.....
- Why are many people paid extra money?
.....
- What is London famous for?
.....
- Where should you go to enjoy some peace and quiet?
.....

V. WRITING

Complete the description of Tokyo city by making meaningful sentences from the prompts given.

1. Tokyo / be / capital / Japan / be / one / three largest cities / world.

.....

2. Tokyo / be / busy place.

.....

3. It / be / centre / business / education.

.....

4. It / be / also centre / religion.

.....

5. There be / Tokyo University, / beautiful grounds / Imperial Palace, / and / famous Imperial Hotel, / build / 1920 / noted American, Frank Loyd Wright.

.....

.....

6. In addition, / many fine shops, / stores, / theatres, / eating places can be / find / capital.

.....

REVISION TEST 2

(Units 9 - 16)

I. PHONETICS

Choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1. Which of the following has its vowel pronounced as /əʊ/?
A. home B. come C. power D. purpose
2. Which of the following has a different vowel sound from the others?
A. flour B. found C. loud D. pour
3. Which of the following has the underlined vowel pronounced differently from the others?
A. avoid B. disappoint C. ball D. destroy
4. Which of the following does not have the vowel sound /ɪə/?
A. bear B. appear C. tear D. clear
5. Which of the following doesn't have the vowel sound /eə/?
A. careful B. heart C. stair D. parent
6. Which of the following doesn't have the consonant /θ/?
A. breath B. father C. through D. healthy
7. Which of the following has the consonant /ð/?
A. weather B. length C. thin D. thosand
8. Which of the following has its first consonant sound different from that of the others?
A. ocean B. change C. shoes D. share
9. Which of the following has the stress on the second syllable?
A. supply B. circulation C. disappear D. policy
10. All of the following are stressed on the second syllable **EXCEPT**
A. contain B. survival C. damage D. professional

II. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Complete the following sentences with a suitable article *a, an, the* or *nothing (no article)*. The first one has been done as an example.

0. Michael can play*the*.... piano very well.
1. Who's person who gave you the ticket yesterday?

2. Mike's aunt gave him guitar for his birthday.
3. If I had a lot of money I would visit New York in USA.
4. We have nothing to fear but fear itself.
5. price of petrol is going down now. petrol I bought today is cheapest in the last few months.
6. Ms Young is nice woman. She is dean of English Department where I'm studying.
7. Jane is in living room watching television.
8. pollution is destroying environment.

B. Read the text and fill in each of the spaces with the correct form of the word given in CAPITALS. The first one has been done as an example.

Films which involve a lot of fighting do contribute to

(1)..*violence*.. among young people, according to recent (2)..... Children tended to see killers as 'cool' and (3) '.....', and were so (4)..... whilst watching, that their heart rate changed significantly. To them, any (5)..... was not real and they had (6)..... afterwards of controlling people, using guns. The results are very (7)....., since often children cannot distinguish between (8)..... events and (9)..... This has been seen recently in the USA, where after one (10)..... playground killing, a child said, 'Doctor, I had no idea that bullets could hurt.'

VIOLENT

RESEARCHER

EXCITE

INVOLVE

SUFFER

FANTASTIC

WORRY

IMAGINE

REAL

TRAGEDY

C. Complete each of the second sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.

Example: The tea is so hot that I can't drink it.

Answer: The tea is *too hot for me to drink*.

1. They all got to work on time in spite of the heavy traffic.
Although
2. Kate was in trouble because of her carelessness.
If it hadn't
3. Our excitement was increasing all the time.
We were getting
4. This building is more beautiful than any other building in the world.
This is the
5. Tom didn't remember to lock the door and got all his property stolen.
If Tom
6. I cannot agree with that decision.
That is a
7. When did he start collecting coins?
How long?
8. They will have completed the project by the end of the year.
The project will

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text and choose the word or phrase that best fits each space.

The Lake District, in the north-west of England, is one (1)..... popular areas in Britain for tourists to visit. (2)..... only about 40,000 people live there all year round, there are about 14 million visitors every year. The area was (3)..... a national park some time ago, and is managed by Cumbria County Council and the National Park Authority.

These bodies are now seriously worried (4)..... the effect of the large influx of tourists on the area. Footpaths need (5)....., because they are used by increasing (6)..... of walkers. Some narrow country lanes are hardly suitable for the summer rush of cars, caravans and coaches. There are local complaints that the authorities are (7)..... in the needs of tourists than of residents.

For several months officials have been discussing these and other problems, and they now feel it is time to (8)..... some changes. In their plans, recently published, they suggest that some minor roads should be closed to traffic. They also want better public transport, with lower (9)..... than at present. It is hoped that this scheme will be acceptable to all, and will (10)..... life for everybody in the Lake District.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. of the most | B. the most | C. most | D. most of |
| 2. A. Because | B. Despite | C. Although | D. However |
| 3. A. declared | B. declared as | C. declaring | D. declare |
| 4. A. for | B. of | C. with | D. about |
| 5. A. to repair | B. repairing | C. be repair | D. repaired |
| 6. A. amounts | B. numbers | C. amount | D. number |
| 7. A. more interested | B. interesting | C. interested | D. interest |
| 8. A. do | B. work | C. give | D. make |
| 9. A. tickets | B. fares | C. money | D. pay |
| 10. A. improve | B. increase | C. advance | D. promote |

B. Read the text and then do the exercises that follow.

A few years ago Americans sent a spacecraft to examine Venus. However, when it was near Venus, it was necessary to alter its direction slightly by means of a computer. They tried to do this by typing the Fortran statement: **DO 3 1 = 1.3**. Unfortunately, this statement was incorrect because there was a comma instead of a full stop. The correct statement would have sent the spacecraft very close to Venus, but the incorrect statement sent the spacecraft into outer space. Several billion dollars were wasted as a result of such a mistake.

- What did the Americans send to examine Venus a few years ago?

A. a spaceship	B. a spaceman
C. an aircraft	D. a computer
- Which of the following is **NOT** true?

A. It was necessary to change the direction of the spacecraft before reaching Venus.
B. The spacecraft suddenly changed its direction.
C. A computer was used to change the direction of the spacecraft.
D. There was a mistake in the Fortran statement typed.

3. What happened to the spacecraft then?
- A. It was sent very close to Venus.
 - B. It was sent away from Venus into outer space.
 - C. There was something wrong with it .
 - D. It came to a full stop.
4. What should the correct Fortran statement be?
- A. **DO 3 1 = 1,3**
 - B. **DO 3,1 = 1,3**
 - C. **DO 3.1 = 1,3**
 - D. **DO 3 1 = 1,3**
5. What can be inferred from the text?
- A. An enormous amount of money was raised in such a programme.
 - B. What seemed to be a minor mistake could cause a great problem.
 - C. Several billion dollars were wasted as a result of a computer failure.
 - D. The incorrect statement was caused by a computer error.

Answer Key

Unit 1 A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

Words	Vowel sounds	
	/ɪ/	/i:/
leave		✓
drink	✓	
tea		✓
lead		✓
eat		✓
with	✓	
read		✓
field		✓
live	✓	

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. f 2. a 3. b 4. i 5. h 6. e 7. g 8. c

Exercise 2:

1. lives 2. runs 3. leaves 4. takes 5. is visiting
6. is growing 7. is becoming 8. is working 9. enjoys

Exercise 3:

1. how long 2. lately 3. for 4. today 5. since
6. before 7. in 8. a day 9. at the moment 10. since

Exercise 4:

1. smoked (a cigarette) for
2. have tried
3. (cigarettes) do you usually have (/ smoke)
4. (cigarettes) have you had (/ smoked)
5. you should smoke only (/ reduce to only)

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1. F (near, not in London) | 2. F (they were sad) | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. F (they only shared some biscuits) | 6. T |

Exercise 2:

- A. 1. have 2. up 3. with 4. for 5. and
6. other 7. uses 8. of 9. from 10. to

- B. 1. Ted and Jane are Susan and Sam's children.
2. No, Ted is living in Brazil.
3. In the front yard, there are flowers.
4. Sam uses them in his cooking.
5. Every Tuesday / Once a week.
6. On weekends, Sam goes to help the Rosebud Food Bank.
7. It gets food from stores and people in town and gives it to them.
8. It's a charity organisation.

Exercise 3:

(Personal answer. This is only a suggestion as a sample answer.)

Every day I *get up* at 6 o'clock. First, I *brush my teeth* and then I have a *shower*. Then I have *something for breakfast*. After that I *ride to* school. I often *have* classes in the morning. My first class *starts at* 7:00. School *finishes* at 11:15 a.m., so I *often get home* at around 11:30 o'clock. Then I *have lunch* with *my parents and sister*. After lunch I *take a short nap*. In the afternoon, I *often help my mother with some housework* and sometimes *go to extra classes*. We have dinner *at about 6 p.m.* In the evenings, I *do my homework* and *watch TV*. I *often go to bed* at 11 o'clock.

IV. WRITING

1. Norman was asleep, dreaming happily about football, when suddenly his alarm clock rang very loudly, right in his ear.
2. As soon as he heard it, he jumped out of bed and started to get dressed.
3. 'Quick, quick, I mustn't be late for school again!' he thought..
4. He threw some water over his face, then rushed downstairs.
5. Unfortunately there was no time for him to have breakfast before leaving the house.
6. He would be hungry by lunchtime, as he had no money to buy any drinks or snacks.
7. After waiting a long time at the bus stop, he finally caught the bus, and at

last he arrived at school.

8. He couldn't believe his eyes - the gates were shut.

9. It was Sunday - no school that day!

Unit 2

SCHOOL TALKS

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

Words \ Vowel sounds	/ʌ/	/ɑ:/
ugly	✓	
just	✓	
far		✓
study	✓	
hard		✓
father		✓
subject	✓	
charge		✓
staff		✓
love	✓	

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. A

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

1. useful 2. thirsty 3. complains 4. crowded
5. advertised 6. impolite 7. practise 8. enjoyable

Exercise 2: (suggested answers)

1. When did you buy your (/ this) car?
2. How often do you go to the cinema (/ movie)?
3. How long does it take you to get (/ drive / walk) to work?
4. What do you learn foreign languages for? / Why do you take this English

speaking course?

5. What TV programmes do you like (watching)?
6. What do you often do after school / class?
7. Why do you study (prefer) English? / Why do you take the English course?
8. What does your father do? / What is your father's job?

Exercise 3:

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. to move | 2. working | 3. to work | 4. playing |
| 5. eating | 6. working / to work | 7. to pass | 8. loving |
| 9. to type | 10. to explain | | |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. old | 2. a | 3. are | 4. name | 5. watching |
| 6. She | 7. preparing / cooking | 8. sister | 9. enjoys | 10. become |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you in connection with a pair of shoes that I purchased last month from your shop in Church Street.

The manager of the shop recommended these shoes for jogging, as they had non-slip soles.

I have only worn these shoes for jogging on several occasions, yet the non-slip soles have gone completely smooth.

Moreover, when purchased the shoes were a dark brown colour, but now they have a faded, shabby appearance.

I enclose the receipt for \$50 and would be grateful for a refund or replacement pair of higher quality.

Yours faithfully,

J. Smith

Exercise 2:

(This is just a sample; there are many other ways of opening and closing the letter.)

I feel I must complain/ protest about your behaviour although I have borne it in patience for the last few weeks.

...

I hope we can manage to sort this out amicably.

Unit 3 PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

I. Phonetics

Exercise 1:

/e/		/æ/	
get	friend	hand	band
head	let	hat	camp
pet		sad	match

Exercise 2:

stress pattern words	● ●	● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
background	✓				
calculate			✓		
mature		✓			
science	✓				
concentrate			✓		
another				✓	
position				✓	
understand					✓
prevent		✓			

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. devoted | 2. force | 3. obtain | 4. concentrate |
| 5. champion | 6. prejudice | 7. hatred | 8. prevent |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. had all left / arrived | 2. had you worked | 3. was walking / found |
| 4. enjoyed | 5. have read | 6. have you been waiting |
| 7. do you work | 8. is Alex talking | 9. had lived / moved |
| 10. had finished / finished | | |

II. READING AND COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C

Exercise 2:

- A. par. 1: b par. 2: d par. 3: a
- B. 1. F (in the late 16th century) 2. NG 3. T 4. T
 5. F (because his ideas were not the same as the religious ones)
 6. T
- C. 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C

IV. WRITING

(sample writing)

Mr. Pierre Curie was born in Paris, on May 15, 1859. He attended the Sorbonne, a famous school in Paris. He became a professor of general physics at the Ecole De Physique et de Chimie in 1895. Then in 1904 he worked as a professor of general physics at the Sorbonne.

He was also a famous scientist. His famous discoveries include 'Curie's law' - about a relation for electrical susceptibility, and 'Curie's point'. Pierre Curie won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1903. Curie was run over and died on April 19, 1906, at the age of 47.

PROGRESS TEST ONE

(units 1-3)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

- A. 1. watching 2. helping 3. to buy 4. to get
 5. to take 6. to pick 7. reading 8. to visit
- B. 1. had 2. when 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. years 6. the
 7. an 8. The 9. all 10. the 11. ✓ 12. be

II. READING COMPREHENSION

- A. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D
 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. B
 B. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A

III. WRITING

(Personal answer. This is only a suggestion as a sample answer.)

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you regarding the blender I bought from your store last week.

I followed the manufacturer's instructions very carefully but the blender broke the very first time I used it.

I enclose the receipt for \$200 and would be grateful for a refund or replacement under the terms of the guarantee.

Yours faithfully,

Unit 4 SPECIAL EDUCATION

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

/ʊ/

pot	rob
drop	soft
lot	offer

/ɔ:/

door	floor
all	force
bored	store

Exercise 2:

1. Stop to rest and talk for it's too hot outdoors.
2. Four or more of your horses have gone.
3. All of his friends are tall but Tom is short.
4. Football is an interesting sport.
5. He saw a robber in the store which sells dolls.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

1. e 2. g 3. c 4. f 5. d 6. a

Exercise 2:

1. the deaf - the mute 2. The blind 3. the unemployed
4. the poor 5. the disabled / the blind

Exercise 3:

1. which was a pity 2. which makes his father very angry
3. which was very kind 4. which surprised everybody
5. which made it difficult to sleep
6. which means you can't vote in the election
7. which was perfectly true 8. which is annoying.

Exercise 4:

1. used to live 2. used to go 3. used to live / stay
4. used to have / take 5. used to be 6. used to be
7. used to have / own 8. used to live / lead

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. a. She was born on June 27, 1880.
b. Because she was blind and deaf.
c. Annie Sullivan was Helen's teacher.
d. She read words with her fingers.
e. She died at the age of 88.
f. Helen Keller was special in that she could not see and hear, but she tried to study and became a famous writer and speaker. Although she was disabled herself, she could help other people. (She could overcome her disadvantageous conditions and succeed in life)
2. a. T b. NG c. T
d. F (not hear or see, but understand things)
e. F (started college, not graduated; graduated at 24)
f. NG g. T h. T i. T
j. F (because she could overcome her difficulties and disadvantages and became successful.)

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

(Sample answer)

CHU VAN AN HIGH SCHOOL
SWIMMING CLUB REGISTRATION FORM

(Please write in CAPITAL letters)

Male ☒ Female ☐ (Tick the right box)

First Name: HONG SON

Family Name: NGUYEN

Date of birth: 01 / 01 / 1990

Nationality: VIETNAMESE

Present Class: 10 A

Years of Experience: 2

Home Telephone Number: 08 - 834 5467

E-mail Address: Sonnguyen@yahoo.com

Signature: *ngson* Date: 20 / 3 / 2006

Unit 5 TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

Words \ Vowel sounds	Vowel sounds	
	/ʊ/	/u:/
move		✓
push	✓	
tool		✓
soon		✓
boot		✓
smooth		✓
should	✓	

full	✓	
moon		✓
fool		✓
hook	✓	
foot	✓	
cool		✓

Exercise 2:

1. You should cook this food with fruit juice.
2. Blue Moon is the second full moon of the month.
3. We do the cooking at noon and soon after lunch go to school.
4. In June, you could also buy fruit at a food store.
5. His toy box which is put in the corner is full of shoes, boots, and tools.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. insert | 2. capable | 3. allows | 4. divided |
| 5. accurate | 6. relax | 7. requests | 8. analysis |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. have they known | 2. have you visited |
| 3. has been decorated | 4. Has anyone repaired |
| 5. have been killed | 6. has been cancelled |
| 7. have you read | 8. have been arrested |
| 9. Have you heard - has been bombed | 10. has cleaned |

Exercise 3:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1. that / which | 2. that / which | 3. who | 4. who |
| 5. which | 6. which | 7. who | 8. that / which |

Exercise 4:

(Personal answers. These are only suggested answers)

1. A perfect holiday is a holiday *which gives you the best time to relax and enjoy yourself.*

2. An ideal job is *a job which allows you to do what you are really interested in and which earns you a lot of money.*
3. A good book is *a book which you can't stop reading.*
4. A great artist is *an artist whose paintings are too complicated for most people to understand.*
5. A happy person is *a person who is satisfied with what they have.*

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. C | 8. B | 9. C | 10. A |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. brown | 2. Add | 3. Cook | 4. Remove |
| 5. make | 6. pour | 7. put | 8. Taste |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. g | 4. e | 5. b | 6. f | 7. h | 8. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. select | 2. put / insert | 3. press |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|

Unit 6 AN EXCURSION

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<u>Words</u>	<u>/ə/</u>	<u>/ɜ:/</u>	<u>Words</u>	<u>/ə/</u>	<u>/ɜ:/</u>
nurse✓....	laughter	....✓....	.....
heard✓....	the	....✓....	.....
bird✓....	attend	....✓....	.....
hurt✓....	earn	.....	....✓....
student✓....	dirt	.....	....✓....
firm✓....	umbrella	....✓....	.....

Exercise 2:

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	● . .	. ● .	. . ●	. ● ● .
excursion		✓			
information					✓
participant				✓	
protective		✓			
picturesque			✓		
occasion		✓			
recently	✓				
permission		✓			
digital	✓				
impossible				✓	
pagoda		✓			
destination					✓
photograph	✓				
delicious		✓			

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. permission | 2. persuade | 3. decided | 4. prepared |
| 5. splendid | 6. participate | 7. enjoyable | 8. relax |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Will life be | 2. They are going away | 3. are going |
| 4. Joe will win | 5. I will see | 6. He's going to win |
| 7. I'll do | 8. I will remember | |

Exercise 3:

- Alex's going to the bank on Monday morning.
- He's going to play tennis on Tuesday afternoon.
- He's going to the dentist on Thursday morning.
- He's having dinner with Sue on Friday evening.
- He's going to the movie on Saturday evening.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. T | 2. F (in July) | 3. T |
| 4. F (at 9 a.m. / in the morning) | | 5. F (to bicycle, not to take a bus) |
| 6. NG | 7. T | 8. F (by the Student Association) |
| 9. NG | 10. T | |

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. e | 4. b | 5. d | 6. f |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2:

(Personal answer. This is only a suggestion as a sample answer.)

Dear Hang,

Thanks for your invitation. That sounds great! I'd really love to go. I'll get to your place at around 7 o'clock.

See you then.

Love,

Thoa

PROGRESS TEST TWO

(units 4 - 6)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

- A.
- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. determined | 2. pronunciation | 3. unemployment |
| 4. entertainment | 5. inaccurate | 6. technological |
| 7. permit(ted) | 8. participants | |
- B.
1. Peter and his classmates are *going for a picnic this weekend*.
 2. The *disabled need walking aids to facilitate their lives*.
 3. My father *used to work for that construction company*.
 4. Tom borrowed my car and had it stolen, *which makes me very angry*.
 5. The men who *broke into the museum last night have been arrested*.
 6. Keith comes from Sydney, *which is a big city in Australia*.
 7. The young *should study hard and do their best to contribute to the development of the country*.
 8. Our class are *making (going to make) an excursion to King's Island next week*.

II. READING COMPREHENSION

- A. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B
6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D
- B. 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D

III WRITING

Dear M.,

Thank you for your invitation to your wedding at the beginning of November. I've been looking forward to this important event. Unfortunately, much as I'd like to be at the wedding, I'm quite unable to go. I have to sit for the final exam that day which will last till late in the afternoon.

So all I can do is to wish you the happiest of days and also of futures.

Love,

Th.

Unt 7

THE MASS MEDIA

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<i>Vowel sounds</i> <i>Words</i>	/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/
afraid	✓		
type		✓	
realise		✓	
destroy			✓
cake	✓		
soil			✓
climb		✓	
game	✓		

brain	✓		
spoil			✓
quite		✓	
mind		✓	
break	✓		
employ			✓

Exercise 2:

1. It's late Let's take a break.
2. The lazy boys were enjoying the cakes which their mates had just baked.
3. He said noise could destroy an enjoyable night when quietness was what you liked.
4. He rides a bike but is always on time.
5. She takes a plane for a change, which makes her be to blame.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. worldwide | 2. variety | 3. economy | 4. audience |
| 5. record | 6. commercials | 7. opportunities | 8. fashion |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. haven't written | 2. have been | 3. have been looking |
| 4. have sent | 5. have had | 6. have gone |
| 7. had | 8. haven't heard | 9. have been learning |
| 10. haven't crashed | 11. have been meaning | 12. Did you buy |
| 13. have been writing | 14. have been invited | |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. in spite of | 2. in spite of | 3. because of |
| 4. in spite of | 5. because of | 6. because of |
| 7. in spite of | 8. in spite of | |

Exercise 4:

1. ✓
2. has found → found
3. discovered → has discovered
4. amount → amounts
5. ✓
6. oil refinery → an oil refinery
7. ✓
8. have been → has been
9. already welcomed → have already welcomed
10. ✓

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- A. 1. C 2. A 3. G 4. B 5. H 6. F 7. E 8. D
- B. 1. It's a chat show by Michael Parkinson.
 2. 4:30. It's a cartoon so it's suitable for little children.
 3. At 8:00.
 4. I would recommend them to watch The Hidden Planet.
 5. At 9:30.

Exercise 2:

- A. 1. F 2. B 3. I 4. H 5. A 6. E 7. G 8. C
- B. 1. They were football, golf, and tennis.
 2. Andre Agassi.
 3. Frank won the lottery and then had a heart attack.
 4. Sally thinks it is really good.
 5. Panorama is a documentary programme.
 6. She offers to record the programmes for him.
 7. They both hate watching films that are interrupted by adverts.
 8. Yes, they are.

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

(personal answers; this is only a suggestion)

TV Commercials	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Helping people know about new products ▪ Giving them a better choice ▪ Creating competition among companies, competitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ misleading sometimes ▪ too much exaggeration ▪ confusing as too many things are advertised as the best ▪ annoying as they interrupt

<p>price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging economic development ▪ Interesting to watch sometimes ▪ ... 	<p>people's favourite programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ...
--	--

Exercise 2:

(Personal answer. This is only a suggested answer as a sample)

In the modern world today, which has been changing rapidly, the Internet is of great benefit as it has many advantages. First of all, it is a rich source of information. Surfing the Internet, you can get information of almost all fields, from science, technology, current affairs to prices of the latest fashion. You can also find a wide variety of information on a certain topic, which is very useful as you have a chance to consider different ideas on the same topic, or to understand it from different aspects. For school-age children, the Internet prove to be of great benefit when they can get access to information about schools, courses, schedules, and so on. The Internet is also the place where they can learn and widen their knowledge in different fields. Secondly, using the Internet is extremely time-saving. As it is a rich source of information, just a click or two and you can get a large bulk of information you need. You don't have to spend hours searching in the library for the books you need. What's more, you can do the shopping from home, which otherwise may take you a few hours. In addition, if you are on line, you communicate more with people from around the world. It takes just a few minutes to send messages through email. It is so fast and convenient that it allows you to communicate with lots of people, wherever they are, in a very short time.

Exercise 3:

(This is only a suggested answer as a sample)

However, the Internet can have negative effects on users. Firstly, because of its usefulness, many people tend to spend too much time on-line. They do almost everything on-line; they even view the world on-line. This not only brings about health problems such as eyestrain, or other conditions of a sedentary life, but also makes them isolated from other people, from social functions, or from the beauty of nature. We are in danger of creating a

generation that can only interact with others when they are sitting behind a computer screen. Secondly, the Internet is an artificial world. It is a world without touch, which is impossible for a full and perfect personal development. If children spend too much time on-line, they may end up preferring this artificial world, and may not know how to behave, or how to live in the real world outside.

Exercise 4:

(personal answer; this is only a suggestion as a sample)

Although it is of great benefits, we should be aware of the dark side of the Internet so that we can prevent the young generations from getting hooked on it. We need to take positive action to stop the growth of this new social phenomenon in which people tend to do everything on-line. Parents should set limits on the amount of time they allow their children to play on computers. They should also take better care of their children, finding time to spend with their children doing other real activities. We need to show children that the Internet is not the only world they grow up in, there is still the more loving world outside.

Unit 8

THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	• ●	● • •	• ● •	• ● • •	• • ● •
possible		✓			
decide	✓				
conversation					✓
community				✓	
important			✓		
European					✓
result	✓				
department			✓		
direction			✓		
atmosphere		✓			

Exercise 2:

/aʊ/

down
round
found

shout
mouth
sound

/əʊ/

whole
road
both

cold
coast
told

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D

Exercise 2:

1. The mayor said a new school would be built in the region for the disabled.
2. The guard told him that he couldn't park there.
3. Jane told me that my brother was cute.
4. Tom said that Mr. Smith wanted to know if I had finished the letter.
5. Joe told Ann that he would see her the next morning.
6. Linda said she (had) attended the club meeting the night before and it had been / was fun.
7. The man told the boys that they were not working on weekends.
8. Bill told Bob that he would share the rent with him.
9. He asked me if I was going to the meeting the next / following night.
10. He told (/ encouraged) me (/him, ...) to try my (/his, ...) best and not to give up.

Exercise 3:

1. If you press this button, the machine will stop.
2. If it rains, we will get wet.
3. If I win the lottery tonight, I will buy a car.
4. If Helen goes on holiday, she goes with her best friend, Jane.
5. Unless you tell me the truth, I'll never see you again.
6. If you help me with this math problem, I'll help you with the English test.
7. If I have enough money (with me), I'll buy these shoes.
8. If you need help from the medical staff, press this button.

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>told that</u> | → | said that / told me that |
| 2. <u>will see</u> | → | see |
| 3. <u>went to</u> | → | has been to |
| 4. <u>come</u> | → | to come |
| 5. <u>worked</u> | → | work |
| 6. <u>them taking</u> | → | taking / them to take |
| 7. <u>won't</u> | → | don't |
| 8. <u>needed</u> | → | need |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. C |

Exercise 2:

- A. 1. F (It's different from other communities.) 2. T
3. F (Rock pillars are used to support the roof.) 4. T
5. T
6. F (It remains steady all year round.) 7. T
8. T
- B. 1. Cooper Pedy is different from other towns in that 60% of the population live underground.
2. About 800.
3. Passages and rooms are created using special tunnelling machines.
4. The advantages are: cool (steady) temperature all year round, feeling of security, no problems with neighbours, and no problems with regular dust storms outside.
5. They tend to dig another room.

IV. WRITING:

Exercise 1:

Dear Lisa,

We are having a party to celebrate the end of the school year. It's on Saturday night, at around 7:30, at my house.

Hope you can come!

It's easy to find my house. When you leave the bus stop, go along Blake street, then turn left to Hill street. Then turn left again at the park. My house is on the right, across from the park. You can't miss it.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Love,

MP

Exercise 2:

(Personal answer. This is only a suggestion as a sample answer.)

Dear K,

There's going to be a drama at my school on Saturday this week. I'm playing a part in the drama. Hope you can come and see me act.

It's not difficult to find my school. When you walk off the bus, go along Blake street. Go straight ahead until you see Fox street. Turn left, and then turn right. My school is there on your right, opposite the Museum.

See you then.

Yours,

KH.

PROGRESS TEST THREE

(units 7 -8)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

- A. 1. have built 2. have decorated
3. started 4. has finished
5. has been working
- B. 1. Where are you working now / at the moment?
2. I'm a salesman for a telephone company.
3. I like my job but I think it's time for a change.
4. Will you be able to work in other cities?
5. I will be very happy to travel around.
6. How much do you earn in your present job?
7. It's about \$1,000 a month.
8. We'll telephone you tomorrow to tell you whether you have got the job or not.
9. Thank you for coming for the interview.
10. Good bye.

II. READING COMPREHENSION

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|-------|
| A. | 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D |
| | 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. B | 10. C |
| B. | 1. C | 2. B | 3. J | 4. H | 5. G |
| | 6. A | 7. D | 8. F | | |

III. WRITING

(Personal answer; this is only a suggestion as a sample.)

Dear Huong,

My parents are preparing a dinner party for me this weekend.

Some of my classmates are going to join me. We would like

to invite you to join us then. Hope you can come!

It's quite easy to find my house. When you get down at the bus

stop near the school, walk straight ahead for about 100 metres.

Take the first turning on the right, and go straight to Nguyen Du

street. Then turn left. Go past the groceries' and my house is

there on the left.

Looking forward to seeing you at the party.

Love,

TH

REVISION TEST 1

(units 1 - 8)

I. PHONETICS

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C | 6. A | 7. B | 8. C |
| 9. B | 10. C | 11. A | 12. D | 13. A | 14. D | 15. C | |

II. USE OF ENGLISH

- A.
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. remembered | 2. wealthy | 3. employer |
| 4. situated | 5. fascinated | 6. production |
| 7. suffered | 8. attention | 9. historic |
| 10. discovery | | |
- B.
1. Peter refused to lend me (/ her / them, ...) his notes.
 2. The teacher advised Mike to take that course.
 3. How long have you been living in this city?
 4. When they arrived home at midnight, the children were sleeping.
 5. Tom apologised for not attending the dinner party.
 6. The man offered to help me with the suitcase / carry the suitcase.

7. "I don't like living away from home," Bill said

8. "No, I didn't break the flower pot!" said Tim.

- C. 1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C
9. B 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C

- D. 1. have → that have / with
2. hasn't cleaned → hasn't been cleaned
3. being → been
4. language → languages / a language
5. The tigers → Tigers
6. lives → living / who lives
7. mother who → mother, who
8. made work → made to work
9. to that → to whom
10. who sister → whose sister

III. READING COMPREHENSION

- A. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C
6. A 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

- B. 1. 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. h 5. b 6. f 7. i 8. d 9. g

2. a. Einstein was born in 1879.
b. At the age of 26.
c. Because of Hitler and the Nazi Party.
d. In 1921, he won the Nobel Prize for Physics.
e. He died in April, 1955, in New Jersey. U.S.A.

IV. WRITING

Write a set of instructions on how to use a phone card.

- First, dial the access number.
- Next, enter your card ID (pin number) and hash (#).
- Then, enter area code and phone number.
- Finally, wait for the other person to answer.

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<i>Words \ Vowel sounds</i>	<i>/ɪə/</i>	<i>/eə/</i>	<i>/ʊə/</i>
near	✓		
tour			✓
sphere	✓		
mere	✓		
fair		✓	
annual			✓
tear	✓		
mutual			✓
year	✓		
pair		✓	

Exercise 2:

1. Take this chair over there. (dear)
2. Be sure to take care of the bears and (deers) while I'm not here.
3. I rarely go to the fair for (ear) of noisy atmosphere (here).
4. My parents think you should make c(ear) or clarify your idea on beer
5. The poor boy in casual clothes (near) the square is looking for you.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. contribution | 2. reveal | 3. huge | 4. investigating |
| 5. overcome | 6. mystery | 7. provide | 8. indication |

Exercise 2:

1. John should stop smoking.
2. You should take a taxi.
3. Mike shouldn't carry heavy things.

4. Ann should go to the dentist's.
5. Harry shouldn't drive his car.
6. Tom should study harder.

Exercise 3:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. d (shouldn't) | 2. e (should) | 3. a (should) | 4. h (shouldn't) |
| 5. g (shouldn't) | 6. b (should) | 7. f (should) | 8. c (shouldn't) |

Exercise 4:

1. What would you do if you won the Beauty Contest?
2. What would you do with your time if you were unemployed?
3. What would you do to escape if you were trapped in a fire on the fourth floor?
4. What would you do to get into the house if you lost your door key?
5. If a stranger slapped you on the face, how would you react?
6. If you won a lot of money what would you do with it?
7. What would you do / How would you react if you saw a ghost?
8. If you became President of the country, what would you do to help the poor?

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>bought</u> → would buy | 2. <u>could</u> → can |
| 3. <u>to eat</u> → eat | 4. <u>will</u> → would |
| 5. <u>are</u> → were | |

III. READIGN COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B | 6. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

III. WRITING

(Personal answer. This is only a suggestion as a sample.)

Elephants are found in jungles worldwide, especially in Africa. They are the largest land animals on Earth. An adult male African elephant can weigh 6 tons and be 12 feet tall. Females weigh about half as much as males, and are about 4 feet shorter than males. A new born elephant weighs about 260 pounds and stands about 3 feet tall. A female elephant gives birth to one calf after a gestation period of about 20 months. The life span of an elephant may be up to 60 years or more.

Elephants are giant but they are gentle and friendly. Elephants usually have two long pointed tusks which they only use for protection. They do not use them to kill because they are herbivores or vegetarians, that means they only eat plants. An elephant has a long trunk which is used to smell, wash, eat, drink, 'talk', and hug. Elephants live as families; they also show emotions such as joy, sorrow, anger, and friendliness.

Elephants are being killed and sold for their tusks, their valuable ivory. They are at risk due to illegal poaching or hunting.

Unit 10 CONSERVATION

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

/b/		/p/	
bell	bear	pour	pool
bird	bribe	pair	cup
boring	rob	stop	people

Exercise 2:

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	● ●	● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●
suitable			✓			
eliminate					✓	
definition						✓
constant	✓					
disease		✓				
conservation						✓
environment					✓	
endanger				✓		
erosion				✓		

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Complete the following word chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Negative Adj.	Adverb
conserve	conservation	conservative		conservatively
protect	protection	protective		protectively
destroy	destruction	destructive destructible	indestructible	destructively
eliminate	elimination	-	-	-
erode	erosion	erosive	-	-
value	value	valuable	invaluable valueless	-
threaten	threat	threatening threatened	-	threateningly
pollute	pollution	polluted	-	-
create	creation	creative	-	creatively

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. destructive | 2. invaluable | 3. erosion |
| 4. conservation | 5. creative | 6. eliminate |
| 7. threat | 8. protect | |

Exercise 3:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. were not announced | 2. has been cancelled |
| 3. have | 4. should be kept / is to be kept |
| 5. has been translated | 6. haven't finished |
| 7. were given | 8. tidying / to be tidied |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. has been caused | 2. swept | 3. burst |
| 4. were rescued | 5. received | 6. reached |
| 7. were blocked | 8. were brought | 9. is being done |
| 10. said | | |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

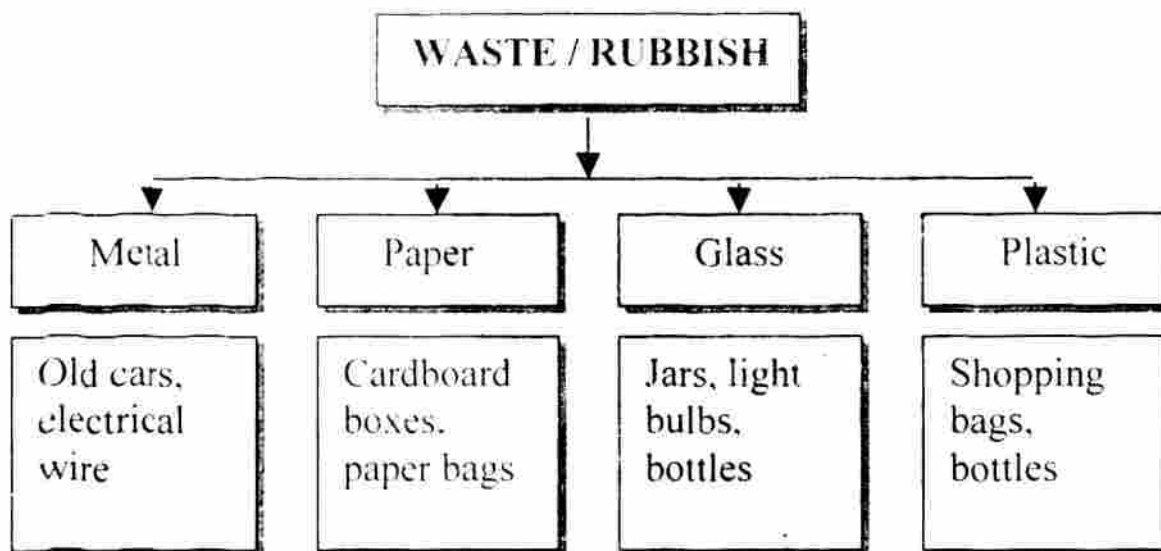
Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| 1. are | 2. way | 3. will | 4. bags | 5. reuse / recycle |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------------------|

6. save 7. not 8. can 9. bottom 10. Paint

Exercise 2:

A.



- B. 1. F (People didn't throw away many things. They reused them.)
 2. T 3. T
 4. F (Most, not all) 5. T 6. T
 7. F (Yes, it is good business.) 8. T

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

1. How about going to dinner?
2. We would like to invite you to the dinner party.
3. Why don't you come and stay with us for a few days?
4. How about going to a movie?
5. I'm afraid I have other plans.

Exercise 2:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. looking | 2. waiting | 3. come | 4. visit |
| 5. got | 6. begun | 7. see | 8. take |
| 9. think | 10. hope | | |

Exercise 3:

(Personal answer. This is just a suggestion as a sample.)

45 Nguyen Du St.
 Hanoi
 12 June, 2006

Dear Hoa,

I've just heard that you're going to visit Hanoi for your holiday. While you're here, why don't you come and stay with us? We can share a room. It's lucky that I'm on vacation and don't have to work during this time. I'll take you around to some places of interest in Hanoi. We can also visit Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum, take a walk round the Sword Lake, and enjoy the speciality of the capital city.

Well, what do you think? I'm looking forward to seeing you again soon.

Love,

Huong

Unit 11

NATIONAL PARKS

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<u>Words</u>	/d/	/t/	<u>Words</u>	/d/	/t/
time✓...	cleaned	....✓...	.....
forest✓...	worked	.....	....✓...
hard✓...	watched	.....	....✓...
visit✓...	planned	....✓...	.....
plant✓...	released	.....	....✓...
danger✓...	happened	....✓...	.....

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. C

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. wouldn't have fallen | 2. were - could (/ would) help |
| 3. had arrived | 4. would have been |
| 5. snows - will stay | 6. played - would (/ could) win |
| 7. had taken - would not be | 8. had studied - could have passed |

Exercise 3:

(Personal answers; the following are just suggestions.)

1. If I had been you, I would have explained to him and promised not to repeat it.
2. If I were you, I would take a rest first.
3. If I had been you, I would have threatened to sue her.
4. If I had been you, I would have told him the truth / protested.
5. If I had been you, I would have complained to the owner / manager.
(would have left and found another restaurant.)
6. If I were you, you would find something more challenging / would change my job.
7. If I had been you, I would have accepted.
8. If I had been you, I wouldn't have lent her any.

Exercise 4:

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. at | 2. from - to | 3. out of | 4. along - in front of |
| 5. off | 6. in | 7. on | 8. on - across |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. have been thinking | 2. am wondering |
| 3. have been reading | 4. have read |
| 5. am enjoying | 6. have been |
| 7. haven't had | 8. am writing |
| 9. have been writing | 10. have changed |
| 11. have you been doing | 12. Have you been working |
| 13. Have you had | 14. have had |
| 15. Have you decided | |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. tourists | 2. industry | 3. arrival | 4. requires |
| 5. organisation | 6. developed | 7. local | 8. wildlife |

Exercise 2:

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. A

5. B

6. D

V. WRITING

Exercise 1:

Nguyen Du St

Ha Noi

July 24th

Dear Huong,

- a. It was very nice to get your invitation to spend the weekend with you.
- b. Luckily, I will be completely free then, so I will say 'yes'.
- c. I will arrive at around 8 p.m. on Friday evening.
- d. The idea of a party on Saturday sounds marvellous.
- e. And I promise to bring you a cake for it - a speciality from Hue.

Well, see you then.

Love,

Hoa

Exercise 2:

(Personal answer; this is only a suggestion as a sample answer.)

Dear Hang,

Thanks a lot for your invitation. I'd really love to go. I like Shakespeare's plays. But unfortunately I am having an English test on Monday. I think I need to go over the lessons again.

Maybe some other time.

Love,

Thoa

PROGRESS TEST FOUR

(units 9 - 11)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

A. SWIMMING POOL RULES

- ❶*Membership passes must be shown at the gate.*.....
- ❷ Guest passes can be purchased at the main office.
- ❸ The number of guests may be limited on weekends.
- ❹ Children under 12 are not admitted unless they are accompanied by an adult.
- ❺ Small children must be supervised at all times.
- ❻ A shower must be taken before entering the pool.
- ❼ The lifeguard must be obeyed at all times.
- ❽ Diving is permitted in designated areas only.
- ❾ Smoking, gum chewing and bottles are prohibited.
- ❿ Food may be eaten in the picnic area only.

- B.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. had been | 2. would the consequences have been |
| 3. had been | 4. would have happened |
| 5. had lived | 6. might have been |
| 7. had been | 8. had gone |

- C.
1. How long have you had / used this computer?
 2. If I had attended the party last night, I wouldn't have missed Coperfield's performance.
 3. If Michael had had enough money, he would have bought the car.
 4. The men who broke into the museum last night have been arrested.
 5. Everyone had left when we arrived at the party.
 6. If he had had a ticket, he could have watched / would have been able to watch the cup final.
 7. If Tom had studied his lessons last night, he could do the test now.
 8. If the lake had been frozen, they could have gone skating.

- D.
- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. threatened | 2. polluted | 3. disappearance |
| 4. scientists | 5. defense / defence | 6. completely |
| 7. driving | 8. household | 9. decision |
| 10. ensure | | |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C
 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. C
2. 1. Acid rain kills trees.
 2. Because they are heavily contaminated by industrial waste.
 3. Whales, elephants and some others.
 4. Human greed and thoughtlessness are destroying our ecosystem.
 5. To protect the environment, we can recycle waste materials, buy only organic fruit and vegetables, use a small economical car, or use public transport.

III. WRITING

Dear Hien,

There's an English club at the language centre near my school. It meets every Sunday from 6 p.m to 9 p.m. What about joining the club with me? I think it's a good way for us to practise and improve our English.

Give me a call.

Yours,

Minh

Unit 12 MUSIC

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<u>Words</u>	/s/	/z/	<u>Words</u>	/s/	/z/
song✓....	easy	.....	....✓....
style✓....	discuss	....✓....	.....
busy✓....	jazz	.....	....✓....
visit✓....	piece	....✓....	.....
music✓....	classical	....✓....	.....
dance✓....	was	.....	....✓....

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

Type of music: folk music, jazz, classical music, pop music
Instrument: flute, violin, trumpet, drum, clarinet
Artist: pianist, violinist, flautist

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. to keep - to earn | 2. to take care | 3. to study |
| 4. to look after | 5. to stay | 6. To be understood |
| 7. to invite | 8. to win | |

Exercise 3:

1. How long does it take you to ride to school?
2. How long have you been learning English?
3. What do her parents often do at weekends?
4. Why does Tom study medicine?
5. Where did they spend their holiday last summer?
6. How much did you pay for this new shirt?
7. Who(m) did Jane go out with?
8. Which among the subjects at school does Mike like the most?
9. What do you listen to music for? / Why do you listen to music?
10. When do children in Viet Nam start school?

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. born | 2. success | 3. operating | 4. estimated | 5. nationalities |
| 6. mixture | 7. biggest | 8. artists | 9. live | 10. immigration |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. C | 9. A | 10. A |

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

1. He got married three times and had eleven children.
2. Chaplin is well-known worldwide as a comic actor and film director.
3. He made many short films.
4. He also produced, acted in and directed eleven full-length films.
5. His last film was A Countess from Hong Kong, produced in 1967.
6. Chaplin died in 1977, at the age of 88.

Exercise 2:

William Shakespeare was born on April 16, 1564, in Stratford-on-Avon. He moved to London when he was still young. By the age of 35, he was already a well-known writer. Shakespeare wrote many plays, and some poems. His plays are of three kinds: history, tragedy, and comedy. He died in 1616, at the age of 52. Shakespeare is considered a genius with many ideas about life, and with a wonderful way with words.

Unit 13

FILM AND CINEMA

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

/f/		/v/	
film	find	have	revise
life	fashion	live	vary
laugh	belief	value	
roof			

Exercise 2:

<i>stress pattern</i> <i>words</i>	● ●	● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●
enough		✓				
history			✓			
discover				✓		
sequence	✓					
existence				✓		
introduce					✓	
definition						✓
decade	✓					
replace		✓				

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- *Types of films:* action film, documentary film, cartoon film, horror film, kung-fu film, educational film, science fiction film, war film, comedy, western, thriller, ...
- *People involved:* film director, film maker, film producer, film editor, critic, scriptwriter, actor, costume designer, make-up artist, ...
- *Others:* screen, scene, plot, camera, cinema, dub, subtitle, movie, ...

Exercise 2:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. director | 2. scene | 3. cinema / movie | 4. critic |
| 5. screen | 6. subtitles | 7. scriptwriter | 8. documentary |
| 9. plot | 10. dubbed | | |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. surprised | 2. disappointing | 3. puzzled |
| 4. confusing | 5. bored | 6. interesting |

Exercise 4:

1. It was not until midnight that the party came to an end.
Not until midnight did the party come to an end.
2. It was not until he got part of his stomach removed that he stopped drinking.
Not until he got part of his stomach removed did he stop drinking.
3. It was not until his teacher talked to him that he changed his mind.
Not until his teacher talked to him did he change his mind.
4. It was not until he could solve the math problems that Tom went to bed.
Not until he could solve the math problems did Tom go to bed.
5. It was not until he was too weak to work that Mr. Minh retired.
Not until he was too weak to work did Mr. Minh retire.

Exercise 5:

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 0 | 2. 0 | 3. a | 4. 0 | 5. 0 | 6. the | 7. the | 8. the |
| 9. The | 10. the | 11. the | 12. the | 13. an | 14. 0 | 15. 0 | |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. new watch | → | a new watch |
| 2. mineral | → | a mineral |
| 3. a first row | → | the first row |

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| 4. A book | → | The book |
| 5. the dogs | → | dogs |
| 6. The computers | → | Computers |
| 7. A garlic | → | Garlic |
| 8. on floor | → | on the floor |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- a. 1. F (not only young people; but people of all ages)
2. T
3. T
4. F (not suitable for adults because it was too childish.)
5. T
- b. 1. Advanced computer programs.
2. Cartoon films began to be made for both adults and children by the end of the 20th century / by the end of the 1970s.
3. The Black Cauldron was mentioned as an example of an unsuccessful cartoon film.
4. Because it was not suitable for either children nor adults (too frightening for children but too childish for adults.)
5. Films companies could make money again as they learned something from the failure of The Black Cauldron.

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

1. It's about cyberspace / cyberworld.
2. It was set in the near future.
3. It was created using virtual reality (VR).
4. It was very exciting and fun.
5. They wear VR headsets with lots of sensors attached.
6. The Internet in the film is fun, and more interactive than it is now.
7. Yes, he likes it very much.
8. He suggests you see it.

Exercise 2:

(Personal answer; This is only a sample.)

I've just seen the film *Metec Garden* on TV. It's a love story film. It is about the love between a young man of very rich and powerful family and a poor young girl. Dao Minh Tu, the rich young man, often teased and showed contempt on Sam Thai, the poor young girl, just because she was

from a poor family but wanted to study at the college for the rich. He caused her lots of trouble. But later he found out that Sam Thai was brave, honest, and kind-hearted, and he fell in love with her.

Their love met with lots of difficulties and obstacles, especially from his family. But they didn't give up and eventually they could be together.

Unit 14 THE WORLD CUP

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<u>Words</u>	/g/	/k/	<u>Words</u>	/g/	/k/
goose✓....	quick	.....	....✓....
gather✓....	organise	....✓....	.....
chemistry✓....	captain	.....	....✓....
gain✓....	contact	.....	....✓....
score✓....	gold	....✓....	.....
wall✓....	careful	.....	....✓....
character✓....	ground	....✓....	.....

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

1. f 2. h 3. e 4. d 5. b 6. i 7. a 8. g

Exercise 2:

1. participated in 2. audience 3. referee
4. events 5. defeated

Exercise 3:

1. am going to 2. will 3. is going to 4. will
5. will 6. is going to 7. will 8. are going to

Exercise 4:

1. I 2. P 3. I 4. O 5. I
6. I 7. D 8. P 9. D / O 10. P

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. originally 2. fighters 3. violence 4. respectful

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 5. inexpensive | 6. youngsters | 7. instructors | 8. demanding |
| 9. strength | 10. enjoyable | | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. B |

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

Viet Nam National Football Association
CUP FINAL
 There will be a football match in Thong Nhat Stadium
 at 5 p.m.
 on Saturday, June 20.
 Hoang Anh Gia Lai plays against Gach Dong Tam Long An
 for
 the National Championship Cup.
 Tickets will be sold at Thong Nhat Stadium from Monday,
 June 15.

Exercise 2:

Volleyball Game
*There's going to be a volleyball game between our grade
 students, Grade 10 team, and Grade 11 team at the School
 Sport Centre this weekend, November 24.
 Come, grade 10 students, and give them a big hand.*

PROGRESS TEST FIVE

(Units 12 - 14)

I. VOCABULARY

Word grid:

1.			i	e	e	h	o	c	k	e	y	
2.		a	t	h	i	e	t	i	c	s		
3.			b	a	d	m	i	n	t	o	n	
4.	s	w	i	m	m	i	n	g				
5.				p	e	l	o					
6.			s	k	i	i	n	g				
7.			f	o	e	i	b	a	l	l		
8.	b	o	x	i	n	e						

II. USE OF ENGLISH

- A. 1. ✓ 2. as 3. ✓ 4. it 5. go 6. ✓
 7. ✓ 8. so 9. they 10. ✓ 11. to 12. ✓
 13. of 14. that 15. much 16. kind 17. who 18. ✓
- B. 1. popularity 2. extremely 3. harmless
 4. damaging 5. satisfied 6. exceptions
 7. traditionally 8. violence 9. growth
 10. easily
- C. 1. O 2. O 3. the 4. O 5. A 6. O 7. O
 8. O 9. the 10. the 11. O 12. a 13. the

III. READING COMPREHENSION

- A. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C
 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D
- B. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

IV. WRITING

(This is only suggestion as a sample.)

Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, USA, on February 11th, 1847. When he was seven years old, he moved to Michigan with his family.

Edison attended school for only two months. His mother taught him a few things, and Thomas was mostly self-educated.

Thomas Edison had numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world. These include the electric light, the record player, the motion picture camera, and many other things.

Thomas Edison died on October 18th, 1931, at the age of 84, in New Jersey.

Unit 15

CITIES

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<i>Words \ Consonants</i>	<i>/ θ /</i>	<i>/ ð /</i>
thick	✓	
there		✓
though		✓
theatre	✓	
bath	✓	
southern		✓
both	✓	
breathe		✓
through	✓	

Exercise 2:

1. Don't bother to **think** of those who only **think** of themselves.
2. She **thought** of buying new clothes for her mother for her **birthday**.
3. The **thin** boy that showed you the way is over there.
4. Although it's **nothing** special, he **thinks** it's **worth** seeing.
5. **Arthur**'s mother is **both** an **author** and an **athlete**.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. convenient | 2. founded | 3. suburbs | 4. financial |
| 5. population | 6. mingled | 7. attracts | 8. stressful |

Exercise 2:

- 1.(a) The detective *to whom she gives her statement* then disappeared.
- 2.(h) .. uncle Gordon, *who lives in South America*, has sent ...
- 3.(g) Jane, *whose parents have never mentioned an uncle Gordon*, is ...
- 4.(b) .. the box, *which she gives to her friend Tony*.
- 5.(f) ... the Victoria Station Murder, *which was not reported to the police*.
- 6.(i) ... ticket *which she found beside his body*.
- 7.(e) ... to Redhill, *which was the town the murdered man had come from*.
- 8.(c) ... a man, *whose face is somehow familiar to Jane*, who says ...

Exercise 3:

1. Although Jack has a car, he rarely drives it.
2. Although she knew it was dangerous, she still wanted to go.
3. Although it was sunny, it was very cold.
4. Although Minh has been living in the USA for a few years, he can't speak a word of English.
5. Although his uncle is very rich, he doesn't want to spend money.
6. Although I told the truth about the UFO, nobody believed me.
7. Although we waited for hours, John didn't come.
8. Although I liked the coat very much, I decided not to buy it.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |

Exercise 2:

1. par. 1: b par. 2: c par. 3: a par. 4: b
2.
 1. Visitors can visit the old, beautiful buildings, visit the museums, and enjoy the spicy and delicious Mexican food.
 2. Some problems resulting from overcrowding are there are not enough jobs, not enough housing, and there's a lack of water and electricity in many homes.
 3. Life on the farms is hard.
 4. Because they think life in the city must be better.
 5. Cars and factories cause air pollution in Mexico City.

6. The government has to make new laws to deal with the problem.

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

1. E 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

Exercise 2:

(Personal answer. This is only a suggestion as a sample.)

Hue is a small city in the central part of the country. It is beautiful with the poetic Perfume River running through the city. Hue is famous for its historical relics and beauty spots. In the city centre, there is the Citadel, the old palace of the Nguyen Dynasty. To the west of the city, away from the centre, are the Royal Tombs with different and beautiful architecture. There are a lot of beautiful pagodas, which in some way represent the lifestyle of Hue people. Besides, Hue is also famous for its old beautiful garden houses, where people live in great harmony with the nature. Because of its cultural values and landscapes, Hue is considered one of the cultural and tourist centers of the country. In Hue, people can enjoy the beauty of nature and a peaceful life.

Unit 16 HISTORICAL PLACES

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

<u>Words</u>	/ɜ:/	/ʃ/
decision✓....
pollution✓....
revision✓....
conservation✓....
social✓....
erosion✓....
collage✓....

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. quieter | 2. most expensive | 3. nicer |
| 4. healthier than | 5. more crowded | 6. more easily |
| 7. more comfortable than | 8. narrower and narrower | |
| 9. better | 10. more hard-working than | |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. will have finished | 2. will have been married |
| 3. will have been living | 4. will have sold |
| 5. will have passed | 6. will have been riding |
| 7. will have been working | 8. will have already started |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. T
2. F (Yes, it's possible to get there by railroad.)
3. T
4. F (on the 10th day of the month, not 10 days)
5. T
6. F (Before the offerings, not after)
7. T
8. F (Hung Vuong Kings, not all the kings)

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. violence | 2. theft | 3. other | 4. theft | 5. 94 |
| 6. violence | 7. 65 | 8. four | 9. cases | 10. other |

Exercise 2:

(Personal answer. This is only a suggestion as a sample answer.)

The graph presents the overall production of consumer goods in Russia in 1985, 1990 and 1994.

The production of consumer goods in 1985 stood at 100 million. Then there was a steady rise to reach approximately 125 million goods in 1990. After that the production fell sharply in the next five years to reach 70 million goods in 1994.

The drop in consumer goods in the last five years from 1990 to 1994 was probably due to the economic difficulties in Russia during that time.

PROGRESS TEST SIX

(Units 15 - 16)

I. USE OF ENGLISH

- A. 1. The director, who is nearly always on time, was late this morning.
2. ~~The dining-room~~ is not as big as ~~the~~ living-room.
3. It's the most interesting story I've ever heard.
4. The man who is interviewing my niece is a film director.
5. The washing machine is out of order again, which is a big nuisance.
6. Although Jim has got a lot of qualifications, he hasn't got a job.
7. He has two sisters, both of whom work in television.
8. The Nile in Egypt is the longest river in the world.
- B. 1. will have passed → will pass
2. Van Mieu which ... → Van Mieu, which ...
3. won't finish → won't have finished
4. the larger → the largest
5. hard and hard → harder and harder
6. His ill → His illness
7. important money → important than money
8. although → but
- C. 1. who 2. who 3. which 4. who 5. why
6. where 7. where 8. what 9. who 10. whose

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

- A. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A
- B. a. 1. F (They are different as each district has its own identity.)
2. T 3. T
4. F (higher than most other parts, not all)
5. F (but it has many large parks, not because)
6. F (It has many attractions, not few)
- b. 1. London looks like a number of small towns put together.
2. The most common in the centre of the city are shops and businesses.
3. It might take them about 4 hours.
4. Because the cost of living in London is higher than in most other parts of the country.
5. London is famous for its theatres, red buses and black taxis.
6. To the parks.

V. WRITING

1. Tokyo, which is the capital city of Japan, is one of the three largest cities in the world.
2. Tokyo is a busy place.
3. It is a centre for business and education.
4. It is also a centre of religion.
5. There are Tokyo University, the beautiful grounds of the Imperial Palace, and the famous Imperial Hotel, built in 1920 by a noted American, Frank Loyd Wright.
6. In addition, many fine shops, stores, theatres, and eating places can be found in the capital.

REVISION TEST 2

(Units 9 - 16)

I. PHONETICS

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

II. USE OF ENGLISH

- A. 1. the 2. a 3. (nothing) 4. the
5. The - (nothing) - The - the 6. a - the - nothing
7. the - the 8. (nothing) - the
- B. 1. violence 2. research 3. exciting 4. involved
5. suffering 6. fantasies 7. worrying
8. imaginary 9. reality 10. tragic
- C. 1. Although there was heavy traffic, they all got to work on time.
2. If it hadn't been for her carelessness, Kate wouldn't have been in trouble.
3. We were getting more and more excited.
4. This is the most beautiful building in the world.
5. If Tom had remembered / hadn't forgotten to lock the door, he wouldn't have had all his property stolen.
6. That is a decision I cannot agree with.
7. How long has he been collecting coins?
8. The project will have been completed by the end of the year.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

- A. 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B
 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A
- B. 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B

KEY TO RIDDLES AND PUZZLES

Riddles (p. 66)

1. Princess Diana 2. The television 3. bank-note

Riddles (p.111)

1. leaf 2. bark 3. plant 4. stone

Puzzle it out: Who won the cup? (p. 130)

Quarter-final		Semi-final		Final	
Arsenal	2	}	Arsenal	}	Liverpool
Tottenham	1					0
Cardiff	2	}	Liverpool	}	1
Liverpool	4					1
Manchester United	1	}	Manchester Utd	}	Manchester Utd
Leeds	0					3
Ipswich	2	}	Aston Villa	}	3
Aston Villa	3					2
Winner: Manchester United					

Word grid: Classifications (p. 140)

			c	l	o	t	h	e	s			
	f		l	o	w	e	r	s				
			a	d	j	e	c	t	i	v	e	s
i	n	s	e	c	t	s						
m	u	s	i	c								
		c	i	t	i	e	s					
			f	i	l	m	s					
a	n	i	m	a	l	s						
		o	c	e	a	n	s					
			g	a	m	e	s					
				t	r	e	e	s				
m	e	d	i	a								
		s	p	o	r	t	s					
f	u	r	n	i	t	u	r	e				
			s	h	a	p	e	s				

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